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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1864.

THE NEWS.

r dispatches are meager this morning. contain little of interest save indications pending events.

dispatch gives some interesting particu- to the expected attack upon or near ington. It is the opinion of many mili- men that the attack is only intended to e the forts and hold the river, thus her- ically sealing the port after the fashion of ile.

r advices from New York give some in- sting details of General Davidson's great alry raid through lower Mississippi. y moved through lower Mississippi, Ala. a and western Florida, with little opposi- , tearing up tracks, destroying bridges, turing prisoners and mails, and inflicting ense damage upon the enemy; after g which they returned to Louisiana in ty. The expedition only confirms again 's statement that the Confederacy is a l.

e guerilla Mosby again is reported ed. We hope it is his ninth life this time. he Richmond papers are abusing Jeff. is to the top of their bent for the late ing defeat of Hood in Tennessee. We e it would have made little difference had y other man been in Hood's shoes. It is y another internal evidence of the dissolu- of the bogus Confederacy.

ear Admiral Porter reports that within last fifty days the Navy has captured 000,000 worth of the rebels' blockade-run- g property.

eneral Dana has issued an order that after 10th of January no parties in his depart- nt shall have fire arms or ammunition in r possession, except by military per- t.

Our relations with Canada are reported isfactorily adjusted. The Canadian Gov- ment has awakened to a proper and real- ing sense of its responsibility, and is strain- g every nerve to make amends for the dis- ceful St. Albans affair.

Tuckerman, the famous mail robber, whose rest made considerable sensation eight ars since, has been pardoned by the Presi- t.

The news from Europe intimates that the itish Emancipation Society has congratu- ed our Minister, Mr. Adams, upon the re- ection of Mr. Lincoln. The London *Times*, ing the hopeless condition of the rebels, again howling for intervention, negotia- &c.

Gold closed weak and nominal at 221¼.

THE FENIANS.

We published yesterday resolutions of the ian Brotherhood of Chicago to the effect at they "believed it to be the duty of our overnment, in protection of our national nor and in just self defense, to declare open d honorable war against said English Gov- nment," and pledging the Chicago Circle to raise immediately 5,000 men upon the e conditions of being ordered forward at e earliest moment, by the shortest route, meet the common enemy of Ireland and merica."

It appears, then, that the Chicago Circle of enians have 5,000 men ready to fight Eng- and who are not ready to fight Jeff. Davis. hey make no scruple of tendering their ser- ices in the former case and withholding hem in the latter.

If the Fenians want to fight England to ree Ireland, it is hypocritical and treacherous or them to cloak this real intent under a pre- ended desire "to sustain the national honor" f the United States and to promote our work f "self-defence" in the present contest. If hey want to fight for Ireland instead of the nited States, their place is in Ireland, and ot in the United States. By returning to reland they will have no difficulty in getting omebody to tread on their coat-tails, and will ave abundant opportunity to kill all the Englishmen they can. If they ache to fight England, not from a desire to free Ireland, but from a real desire to "protect our na- tional honor," and to aid us (borrowing their own language) in the work of "just self de- fence," they need not wait for a war with [illegible] indeed in already waiting for and eight months, during every our country and our govern- n in a very death struggle, not al honor, but for national exist- e thousand fighting Fenians, a mill," have shown themselves l to the ample opportunities gratifying this pretended de- ost offence they can allege , is that she has stood neu- ng towards the rebels. Yet sand Fenians are itching for for four years while enjoying of our Government they have from defending it, does it not much as if the Fenians also were l, with leanings towards the rebels?"

English owe no allegiance and no grati- de to our Government, and have the right to be neutral. The Fenians owe both, yet have been practically neutral. Is this a state of facts calculated to inspire Americans with as intense desire to fight the battles of the Fenians for the freedom of Ireland? As respects the "leanings" of the Fenians of Chicago, we hazard little in saying that every one of them voted the ticket most in sympathy with Jeff. Davis, at the last election. They are far more unanimously on that side than are that portion of the people of England who would have to fight her battles in case of war. These would necessarily be, not the aristocracy, against whom our complaint lies, but the working classes, most of whom are with us in spirit and sympathy in this contest. That England has given us ground for declaring war upon her, we do not doubt. Whether it has been a wise policy on our part to avoid such a war we have considered an open question. But a demand for such war, on the ground that England has been an ally of the rebels, comes with a bad grace from those who are not prepared to fight the rebels themselves. They are the chief "common enemy of Ireland and America," and if the Fenian's desire to be led against them, the President's last call will enable them to "be ordered forward at the earliest moment," and Grant and Sherman will show them "the shortest route."

A Noble Tribute.

[From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily Eagle, Dec. 19.]

The Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, preached yesterday at the Second Unitarian Church on the text, "We all do fade as a leaf." The sermon was varied, eloquent, and powerful. We quote a single extract:

"It is true, and truest of all, that not purple grape, and golden apple, and brown seed, and ripened grain, and roses and asters, all noble and beautiful lives, over which men rejoice and are glad, and mention in their thanksgiving and memorials by biography and monument—not these alone are fruit, but the leaf faded and forlorn, is fruit too; falling to the ground it falls honorably; dying it dies well, its work well done, and the world more and better by what one leaf can do for its living.

All honor to the men who are so patiently and steadily breaking the triple armor that guards the heart of the rebellion intrenched in Richmond—the man rich in saving common sense, and, as the great ones only are,

"In his simplicity sublime."

All honor to the mighty heart that sprang over the mightiest fastnesses of Georgia, smote and paralyzed its right hand, and then, as quietly as if he were marching through our own Eastern or Western land, went tramping out of sight, while the nation itself stood ready to shout, 'The sea! the sea!' whenever the boys in blue should reach the blue water. All honor to the dauntless soldier who swept barehanded along the broken ranks of his men and shouted his battle-cry so mightily that they went back again like a whirlwind and wrenched a victory out of the very teeth of defeat. These men are the fruit of this time, noble and sound to the core. We may well be proud, and glad with a solemn gladness, that the prayer of the nation for a man to command our armies—for at least one man in our sore need—has been answered by sending us these so strong and true, and by revealing to us others rising all about us that bid fair to emulate their prowess and their fame. Let their praises be said and sung in every loyal home in the land.

But I know of others still as brave and true—the leaves—"sweet budders," whose Grant and Sherman and Sheridan are the fruit. They fade and fall, they are swept down in the storm of battle and lost. Common soldiers we call them. All honor to the common soldier. Let him be remembered in our gratitude to the Great Commander. For, as every true leaf on every tree has inevitably—by the very tenure of its life—been a savior in its degree, standing between the hard rock and the living man—a mediator, guarding the gulf between life and death—so this single man, this common soldier, is fruit—being leaf—and fading and falling, scorched by battle fires or chilled by watching. Not one such man, however obscure or easily forgotten, has lived and fought and fallen in vain. There may be no monument to mark where he died, but a nation—prosperous and free—will be his monument to mark where he lived. For "the leaves on the trees are for the saving of the nations."

APPOINTMENT.—O. H. Salisbury, Esq., has received from the Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of Revenue Inspector for this District. An new office created under the act of June 30th.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Adjournment of Congress—The Whisky Tax—The Cost of War—A Contrast with Great Britain—The Military Situation—Despondency of the Rebels—An Interview with the President—A Little Story, and a Good One.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1864.

Congress adjourns to-day for two weeks. This is the short session, and the spirit of work is not in the members. In truth there is not a great deal of new legislation required this winter. Party spirit is not rampant or dogmatic. No partisan ends are to be gained by factious opposition to necessary measures, consequently bills are passed with expedition. On Tuesday, for example, the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill changing the time when the $2.00 tax on whisky should take effect from Feb. 15th to Jan. 1st. After some sparring over Washburne's amendment to tax stocks on hand 50 cents per gallon, which was defeated by five votes, the bill passed by a heavy majority, independent of party lines. It went to the Senate, and yesterday was passed by a two-thirds majority. Within an hour the President had signed the bill and it became a law. It is estimated that the act will save five to ten millions of dollars of revenue, and that the law as it now stands when the present stocks are consumed will yield one hundred millions of dollars of income per annum—a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the present national debt. When the rebellious States are reclaimed and the excise laws extend to all parts of the country, the income from this source will reach one hundred and fifty millions per year, and it is estimated that two hundred millions will be derived from the excise on domestic distilled, brewed and vinous beverages during the year 1866, to which may be added twenty-five millions from duties on imported spirits. When to this liquor tax is added the heavy income from tobacco in its various forms, a revenue will be derived from those two sources almost sufficient of themselves to pay the interest on the national debt and support the army and navy in time of peace. Most of the other taxes after the war is ended may be repealed or greatly reduced.

The tax on incomes and manufactures may be cut down 50 or 60 per cent. Indeed, if Congress would levy a tax on cotton of say three cents per pound, or twelve dollars a bale, a revenue of not less than fifty millions could be obtained from that source, and all taxes on incomes and manufactures might then be safely abated. The tax on the three articles of liquor, tobacco and cotton would supply the Government with an abundance of revenue for all its wants.

While on the subject of taxation and expenditure, let me make another observation. Many people are appalled at the enormous sums required to carry on the war; but they must admit that it is a gigantic war. No people in the world's history ever waged war for four consecutive years on so gigantic a scale. The expenditures this year reach the stunning sum of almost one thousand millions of dollars. But out of this money six to seven hundred thousand soldiers had to be fed, clad, paid, transported and supplied with arms and munitions, and marched and fought over thousands of miles. Three hundred thousand of this number were paid bounties, and tens of thousands are paid pensions for wounds received in the service of their country.

And there is the navy of 620 vessels of war, which had, in part, to be built, and all to be manned and equipped. Many of the ships are of iron, and nearly all are steamers. Our navy is more than a match to-day for the navy of Great Britain or France. Besides the army and the navy, are the civil departments of the Government, such as the Postal, the Diplomatic, the Interior, the courts, the legislative and executive, costing many millions a year to support.

And to these must be added the interest on the national debt to be paid mainly in coin. But we should bear in mind that if ten hundred millions have been expended during the year 1864, it was in a depreciated currency, whereof the dollar has been worth but *forty* cents in gold on the average, so that the actual expenditure has only been *four hundred millions* of coin, or its equivalent. This mighty struggle, carried on by land and sea, over an area as large as Europe, employing one million of men as soldiers, sailors, and laborers, and another million of persons at home to furnish them supplies, has cost but four hundred millions of the currency of international commerce. When we compute expenditure, we must use the coin standard in order to correctly ascertain the sum spent on the property consumed.

The expenditure of Great Britain during the same period, in a time of profound peace, was seventy-three millions of pounds sterling, or three hundred and sixty-four millions of dollars in *gold*. Thus it is seen that it costs the people of Great Britain almost as much to support their Government in times of peace as it does the people of the United States to support theirs in the midst of a tremendous war—such a war as Great Britain never waged, and is not able to wage.

And there is another important fact that must not be lost sight of in this connection, viz: the British people paid in coin by taxation every dollar of the three hundred and sixty-four millions which their Government expended, while our people paid by taxation scarcely one-third of the expenditure of the past year, the other two-thirds being borrowed. This shows how the people of each country are taxed, and what they are taxed for. It will be the duty of the present Congress to provide for at least half of the outlay by taxation. Judge Chase, when Secretary of the Treasury insisted that *three-fifths* of the cost of the war should be raised by taxation; but the cowards, trimmers, demagogues, and copperheads, constituting a majority of Congress, refused to levy taxes for more than a fourth or third. Hence the depreciation of currency; hence the vast sums to be borrowed; hence the rapid increase of the national debt.

J. M.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

The military situation is certainly brighter and more cheering than at any former period of the struggle. The rebels exhibit unmistakable symptoms of exhaustion and despondency. The rank and file of the common people *feel* that they are whipped, and the leaders *know* that sooner or later they must succumb. The tone of the Richmond papers is no longer braggadocia and insolent, defiant swagger. Their editorials are cries of distress and despair. The triumphant march of Sherman's army struck them with consternation; what now must be their feelings when they learn of the rout and destruction of Hood's army? The rebel chiefs have but one army left, worthy the name of army, viz: The force under Lee defending Richmond, and that is held as in a vice by Bulldog Grant, who intends "to fight it out on that line" if it takes to the year 1900.

Three months ago the rebels had an army able to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and besiege Washington, but gallant Phil. Sheridan has sent that hostile host to the bourne whence no traveler returns. Early's army exists only as a fragment of dispirited skulkers, and Washington is safe! A little while ago, Daddy Price, at the head of 25,000 greybacks, invaded Missouri in all the pomp and pride of war. Where is that army now? Echo answers where. One-legged, dare-devil Hood, with army number three, 45,000 strong, crossed the Tennessee River and marched towards the Kentucky border. Sherman concluded to let him march, while he with his boys in blue explored the mysteries of the "Empire State of the South." Hood pursued his course North, and went straight to destruction, butting his brains out against the rear guard of western warriors under Thomas, left to the care of just such madmen as Hood. I must not omit to illustrate the present condition of Hood's army by relating a little "story" told by Father Abraham last evening. I dropped in on him before the crowd had taken possession of the anteroom, when, after a few remarks, the following conversation occurred:

"Well, Mr. President, the military situation seems quite cheering; good news comes in from every quarter; victory follows on the heels of victory."

"Yes, things are looking better than at any time since the war began. I have stronger hope in a speedy and successful termination of this causeless and unnatural rebellion than at any time since the first gun was fired."

"I am glad to hear you express yourself so confidently. The rebels have really but one army left. Hood's army, as a military organization, is pretty effectually destroyed. It is even worse used up than Price's invaders, and there is not much left of them."

"That is true. The present condition of Hood's army reminds me of the story of Bill Sykes' dog. Did you ever hear it?"

"No, I don't think I did."

"Well, the thing happened down below Beardstown, on the Illinois river, a good many years ago. Sykes owned a long legged, wolfish, "yellar" dog, that was in the habit of prowling about and breaking into the neighbors' meat houses, killing sheep and committing other depredations. People had tried to shoot and poison him, but somehow they failed to dispatch the brute. At last a neighbor, named John Henderson, concluded he would try an experiment on him. The dog had plundered his milk-house, eaten his cream, and upset the crocks of milk. So he took a coon's bladder, which one of his boys had dried, filled it with powder, scooped out the soft part of a biscuit, slipped in the bag of powder, and when the dog next came in sight he stuck a piece of punk in the mouth of the bladder, set fire to it, closed up the biscuit with butter, and laid it down. In a minute the 'dorg' came along, smelled the bread, and gobbled it down at a single gulp. 'All right,' says Henderson; 'we shall soon see how things will work.' In a minute or two there was a tremendous explosion, as if a torpedo had gone off under one of our gunboats. The head o the 'yaller dorg' rolled down the hill the hind legs flew some distance, catching on a fence stake; the fore quarters fell on the porch, and the intestines scattered around on the ground for a couple of rods.

"Well, says a neighbor who happened to come along, I guess you have got rid of that cussed dog at last? Yes, says Henderson, I reckon that *that dog, as a dog*, won't be of much account hereafter. So with Hood's army; I reckon that *that army, as an army*, won't be of much account hereafter."

The President's story described the present condition of the rebel army of the Southwest to perfection. This, I believe, is Old Abe's story, and I submit that it is a good one.

The conversation next turned on the operations of Sherman's army and its grand march. The President expressed himself sanguine that Sherman would soon bag the 12,000 rebel soldiers in Savannah—with all the artillery, and munitions of war, and was proceeding to illustrate the condition of the rebels within the city by another capital story, when we were interrupted by the coming in of a Secretary, three Senators and two Governors, when seeing no chance for a continuance of our exceedingly pleasant conversation, I took my departure, promising to return some time and hear the conclusion of the story.

The President is in splendid spirits. He is feeling fine, overflowing with good humor and the milk of human kindness, and very hopeful that the carnage of blood and war's desolation will soon cease by the rebels laying down their arms and obeying the constitution and the laws, just as do all the rest of the people.

Gen. Grant's grand and profound military combinations are now beginning to develop themselves. The "anaconda" in his keeping is not a dormant, torpid serpent, but a regular old squeezer and crusher.

J. M.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The French Press on American Affairs—The Recent Election—European Matters—Late Russian Developments—Movement Against the Italian Policy.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1864.

It is very gratifying to American feeling in this country to find how correctly, upon the whole, the policy and patriotism of their countrymen at home has been estimated during recent events. The intelligent and liberal opinion of the French press and public with respect to the course pursued by the loyal States of the Union, has now had abundant time to manifest itself, and has indeed done so in the completest fashion; and that opinion has been one of unhesitating and universal applause and approbation of the course which has been adopted. The decision to continue the war at all sacrifices and hazards, and the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as a proof of that determination, have met with the unanimous approval and sympathy of the great body of the French people. I quoted so largely last week from the leading French press, in evidence of this conclusion of public opinion, that I am unwilling again to fill your columns with repetitions. But testimony of a certain character is sometimes so valuable and encouraging that it becomes a matter of duty not to withhold it when it falls under one's eye. And of such a description, I apprehend, is the testimony borne in favor of American policy by the *Debats* of Sunday last, in an article signed by the ablest of its contributors and perhaps the ablest political writer of France of the present day. The name and opinions of Mr. Prevost Paradol, and how much he has sacrificed to his love of liberty and independence, are too well known, both in Europe and America for it to be necessary for me to dwell upon them. I will only rely upon the authority of his honor as an apology for laying before your readers an extract from his views upon American affairs at the present crisis:

"There are very few events," he writes, "of contemporary history which are of as great importance or which will leave such deep traces behind them as the re-election of Mr. Lincoln in the United States. It is the first time that a people in possession of universal suffrage has been summoned to decide directly and supremely for itself upon the question of the continuance or discontinuance of a distressing and difficult war. No nation of the Old World has been subjected to such a trial, no Government has ever been reduced to make it. The question then to be decided was whether the American people, after four years of cruel suffering, was willing to lay down its arms, or whether it would voluntarily engage itself to continue the conflict for four years longer rather than submit to the dissolution of the common country. In electing Mr. Lincoln by a crushing majority, the American people has given the world a remarkable example of intelligence and patriotism. It has proved that the Federal form of Union is capable of withstanding the severest trials; that the people knew how to choose their leaders with sound judgment; it has declared to the whole world that the Union shall not perish, and to the South that there exists no choice for it but between submission or complete subjection. Such is the signification of the election of the 8th November last, accomplished in the midst of the profoundest tranquillity. If there be any nation in Europe interested in denying the grandeur of such a spectacle, or in wishing to see so noble an effort miscarry, of a surety it is not the French people, irrevocably devoted to Democracy, and interested more, perhaps, than any other, in seeing Democracy face successfully the most eminent perils."

It is impossible, I think, that such friendly and handsome language should fall on American ears without affording at once satisfaction and encouragement, and it is for this reason that I have thought it desirable to transfer M. Prevost Paradol's sentiment to American pages.

It is scarcely within my power to recall a period when European affairs presented so little novelty and interest. This morning's dispatches bring us news from St. Petersburg which, if confirmed, may rouse again a feeling which has almost sunk to inactivity. The Emperor Alexander is said to have directed Gen. de Berg, who commands in Poland, to present to the Poles for signature, an address demanding that their country be completely and definitively merged in the Russian Empire! The request is at least extraordinary, and I cannot but think that there must be some error in the terms attributed to the Emperor. But I give you them for the moment as they have just reached us.

We expect nothing of interest to occur in home matters before the meeting of the Chambers. It is reported that the Clerical and Ultramontane party is moving heaven and earth to bring about a grand manifestation in the Senate and Corps Legislatif against the Italian policy of the government, or rather the Emperor. On the occasion of the discussion of his address, it is apprehended that this move may occasion much embarrassment, if it do not even lead to more serious internal troubles.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

One Life Lost and One Person Seriously Injured.

[From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.]

One of those fearful railroad accidents which chill the blood of a community with horror, occurred this morning about 11 o'clock at the railroad crossing on Academy street, the particulars of which are substantially as follows:

Mrs. H. K. Whiton and Mrs. William Woodward, while on their way from their homes down town, were crossing the network of railroad track at the place above indicated, when they observed a train passing up the road, and hastening their pace to get out of its way, stepped on to another track down which the switch engine Dictator, of the Chicago & Northwestern Co., with a freight car attached, was backing. The ladies did not notice this engine and car, until it was close upon them, when Mrs. Whiton sprang to get off the track, but was not soon enough, and the wheel caught and crushed her right foot in a shocking manner.

It is supposed that Mrs. Woodward did not see the train at all, or if seeing it, had no time to escape. She was knocked down and the wheels passed over her, nearly severing her right leg from her body. Both the unfortunate women were picked up and taken to the house of Mrs. Burns near at hand.

Medical aid was promptly summoned, but Mrs. Woodward survived her injuries only about an hour. Mrs. Whiton's injury was so severe as to render amputation necessary above the ankle, and the operation was successfully performed. She is as comfortable now as circumstances will admit, and strong hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The engineer, John Nelson, and the fireman, James Lewis, both declare that they did not see any one on or near the track save one man, who carried Mrs. Whiton into the house after the accident, and that the cars were running very slowly at the time.

It is a most melancholy occurrence, striking down in the very prime of life two women occupying a high place in society, and adorned with all those characteristics which endeared them not only to their immediate friends, but to all who knew them. To one home it has carried the very darkness of despair; to another, pain and suffering and bitter anguish.

Closing Up the Polish Convents.

An imperial decree has been issued closing certain convents in Poland. It orders that all Catholic monasteries and convents having less than eight members, and also those whose participation in the late insurrection was notorious or has since been proved, are to be immediately closed. The inmates may enter other religious establishments, or will be allowed to go abroad at the public expense. The religious establishments which are not suppressed by this decree are forbidden to maintain relations with either the provincials or generals of their orders. The confiscated property of the monasteries and convents will be exclusively devoted to ecclesiastical, educational and charitable purposes. In pursuance of this decree 71 monasteries and 4 convents have been closed on account of not possessing the requisite number of inmates, and 39 other religious houses on account of participation in the Polish insurrection.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Admiral Porter's Expedition--Speculations on the Coming Attack.

Gen. Davidson's Great Raid—Immense Destruction of Rebel Property.

THE REBEL GUERILLA MOSBY REPORTED KILLED.

Great Destruction of Blockade Running Property.

Later From Sherman—An Attack upon Augusta to Follow Savannah.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. DANA AT MEMPHIS.

Our Relations with Canada Reported Peaceable.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO AND THE SOUTH.

Threatened Rebel Raid Upon Gordonsville.

LATER FROM EUROPE---THE LONDON TIMES WANTS TO INTERFERE.

Gold Closing at 221 1-2.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Cotton Coming In—Important Order by Gen. Dana—No Fire Arms Allowed to be Kept by Private Parties—Later from Mexico.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1864.

The steamer Belle Memphis, Capt. Dan Musselman, brings us Memphis dates of the 22d. Plenty of cotton is reported as coming in in the vicinity of Helena, Ark., but the present muddy weather prevents its being moved.

Gen. Dana has issued Order No. 5, which says that all kinds and descriptions of arms, ammunition, military pyrotechnics and materials used in their manufacture, saving and excepting a single weapon, in possession of any citizen, who has received the proper military permit to carry it, now remaining in any private hands within the limits of the Department will be forthwith transported North to Cairo, and no private property of this description will hereafter be brought south of that port. All such property found south of Cairo on and after the 1st of January will be seized by the Provost Marshal or commanding officer, and the owner or agent in charge imprisoned until report is made to the Headquarters of the Department of the Mississippi and orders in the case are known.

By mail brought by the steamer Niagara we have the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 16th and 17th insts. Among the liberal chieftains who have lately given in their adhesion to the Mexican Empire is Gen. Juan Jose De la Garsea, formerly Governor of Tamaulipas and not long ago proposed as Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal army. He has been dangerously sick, but was recovering at last accounts. There seems some little dissonance between the Mexican Imperialists, Gen. Mejia, commanding the Northern Mexican army, and Col. Dupin, French commander at Tampico. The latter was said to have imposed a forced loan at San Fernando, and sent out an expedition so far as to encroach upon Mejia's prerogatives. To this he makes mild objections.

CAIRO, Dec. 24.—The steamer Niagara, from New Orleans the 17th, has arrived. The Evening Star, from New York, had arrived, and the Geo. Cromwell, for New York, left the 17th.

The prize schooner Julia, of Nassau, with an assorted cargo, captured off Brazos river, by a United States steamer Dec. 5th, had arrived at New Orleans.

The gunboat Narcissus was blown up in Mobile bay on the 9th by a torpedo. No lives were lost, but several persons were scalded. All her material was saved. The boat will probably be raised.

Cotton is in good request at $1.18@1.20 for low middling. Sugar and molasses firmer; 20@24½c for former, and $1.32 for the latter. Flour—receipts mostly for forwarding.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Bushwhackers Respited—A Remonstrance from the Legislature—Railroad Matters—Claim for Indemnity.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1864.

The President has respited the three bushwhackers sentenced to be executed at St. Joseph, for twenty days. A member of the Legislature has prepared a joint resolution, proposing to memorialize the President not to interfere with the sentence of bushwhackers after approving the same. Leniency of this sort is having a bad effect.

The newspaper proprietors have advanced the rates to fifty-five cents per 1,000 ems, announcing their complement nearly full, but refusing employment to printers belonging to the Typographical Unions of St. Louis and Chicago.

The railroads announce their intention to run passenger trains through to East St. Louis.

The Pacific Railroad Company have applied to the County Court for $700,000 of bonds to repair damages caused by Price's invasion, and to complete the road to Kansas City, which was in excellent progress prior to Price's visit. The Court requires power from the Legislature.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Market—How Gold bags are made up—The weather—Canadian affairs—Internal Revenue Matters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Gold weak and lower. Adjournment of business until Tuesday produces indisposition to buy and transactions are nominal at 221@221¼.

An interesting discovery has been made that some of the gold bags transferred in sales have been tampered with, and instead of containing all gold, have been mixed with stones, old iron, new pennies, old brass and other make weights.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says the weather is moderating and the prospect is that navigation will soon be resumed on the Potomac.

The *Post's* Washington special says latest advices from Canada render it certain that there will be no trouble between our government and the authorities of that province.

Receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau during the month of December amount to twenty million dollars. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that scrap iron, heretofore taxed, is not subject to tax under the Internal Revenue law, a tax upon it in the ore having already been paid.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The President has granted an unconditional pardon to Wm. Tuckerman, who was convicted of robbing the mails between New York and Boston about eight years ago. He was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. Since his imprisonment his conduct is said to have been such as to gain the sympathy of all connected with the prison.

An ordinance passed the Board of Aldermen to-day prohibiting sprinkling streets with salt for the purpose of melting snow, under penalty.

Wm. Curtis Noyes, a distinguished lawyer, has had a dangerous paralytic attack.

The leader of the Port Jarvis gang of counterfeiters has been sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for five years.

Later From Europe.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 24.—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 15th, via Londonderry the 16th, arrived off Cape Race at 3 o'clock this p. m.

She was boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press and a summary of her news obtained, which is five days later than that per the Africa at Boston.

The news by the Peruvian is of no special importance.

The British Emancipation Society had presented a congratulatory address to Mr. Adams, the American Minister, on Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

The American advices, in view of Sherman's progress in Georgia, and Hood's operations in Tennessee, were regarded with the greatest interest.

The London *Globe* thinks that at no period of the war were greater interests at stake.

The London *Times* urges the opening of negotiations in regard to the American war, saying it must come to this at last, and the sooner it does come, it will be the better for America and the world at large.

MARKETS.

The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for three days were 18,300 bales. The market closes unchanged.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions have a downward tendency. Produce dull.

Consols closed at 89 3-16@89¼ for money.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 23.—Business is at a standstill, owing to the roads being blockaded by mud and freight. Communication across the Sierra Nevada is prevented.

The overland mail has arrived, with St. Louis dates and mails to Nov. 26.

The steamer Golden Age sailed to-day, with a small number of passengers and $1,053,000 in treasure, of which only $383,000 goes to New York. The remainder is for England and Mexico. The sailing of the next mail steamer is postponed until the 4th of January, on account of the holidays.

Death of an Ex-Member of Congress.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 24.—Hon. Jas. M. Wood, formerly Member of Congress from Maine, died this morning at the Revere House, from an attack of lung fever. He was forty-nine years old.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Important News Summary—Later from the Great Expedition—From Sherman's Army.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Saturday, Dec. 24—Midnight.

The Great Expedition.

The *World* thinks Porter's attack on the Wilmington defenses took place yesterday. It gives the names of the heavy vessels that are to be outside and shell Fort Fisher. They are the Colorado, Powhatan, Wabash, Minnesota, Susquehannah, and New Ironsides, all mounting 201 guns of large calibre and long range, and capable of being fired very rapidly. It is thought that a few hours of bombarding would reduce the forts sufficiently to allow light draught vessels to enter. The naval fight is expected after the forts are passed. The pirates Chickamauga and Tallahassee are reported inside, and several blockade runners have arrived. It is rumored that the rebels have some iron-clads on Cape Fear River that will take part in the action. The bank of the river from the mouth to Wilmington is supposed to be partially fortified. The rebel force is estimated at 15,000. It is rumored to have been reinforced from Charleston and Augusta. Many military and naval men think the capture of the forts and closing of the river, is the only object of the expedition, and do not look for an attack upon Wilmington City.

From Gen. Sherman.

No later intelligence from General Sherman beyond that already telegraphed. Military men direct from Fort McAllister are confident that the city is already in our hands. At best the garrison can hold out but a few days. Sherman's base is fully established. He is receiving everything he desires in the way of supplies and ammunition. A large mail was sent to-day by the steamer Fulton. A private letter from an officer in Sherman's army says: "After the fall of Savannah the army will probably move to Augusta and capture that place to hold as a new base of operations."

The Rebel Congress Imbroglio.

The *Herald* says editorally: "Foote's recent withdrawal from the rebel Senate and accompanying speech indicates that the rebel administration is about to be overthrown, and General Lee appointed dictator. It thinks a dictatorship is a short road to peace, and it is intended as such. The Confederate Government being committed never to make peace it brings into existence a power that can and will make it.

Prize Fight.

Sporting men say Joe Coburn is expecting to make a match with Mace as soon as the latter arrives. The fight will probably take place in Canada.

From Mobile.

A gentleman who left Mobile on the 5th says two-thirds of the people are hoping for the capture of the city. There are about 7,000 troops at Mobile, all militia, except one small brigade, and two iron-clads, both deficient in propelling power.

Heavy Gale.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: "The heavy gale experienced by Porter's expedition may cause a delay, and possibly compel a return to Fort Monroe. Sickness was very exhaustive to negro troops.

Old Salamander.

Vice Admiral Farragut is expected in Washington to-morrow, when his combination commission as Vice Admiral and the Congressional resolutions of thanks inscribed upon the parchment will be presented to him.

The Vacant Consulate.

The *World's* Washington special says: "The President has received applications in favor of fifty different gentlemen for Minister to France.

Contraband Information.

The *Herald's* special says the War and Navy departments are engaged in ferreting out the authors of contraband publications concerning operations against Wilmington, and are determined to punish them severely. It is feared their disclosures may cause more loss of life than would otherwise have been necessary.

Rebel News.

The Virginia Legislature last Tuesday passed a resolution declaring it the duty of the Confederate government to prosecute the war till honorable peace can be obtained, and pledging Virginia to make every sacrifice possible to such end; that the power of making peace is wisely entrusted in the hands of government, and that propositions of the enemy to any State to treat for a seperate peace are insidious and inadmissable.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Dec. 24.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 22d contains proceedings of the North Carolina House of Commons, by which it appears that the resolution declaring that States in their sovereign capacity have the right to decide the question of peace or war for themselves, were tabled by two majority.

The *Whig* says that several days since a raiding party came up from Pensacola, and cut the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad at Pollard's, seventy-two miles east of Mobile, and then retired from Gordonsville. It was reported yesterday that two divisions of the enemy's cavalry had crossed the Blue Ridge at Chester Gap, arrived at Madison Court House, and were moving on Gordonsville. We also learn that the telegraph wires were cut on Tuesday night seven miles from Gordonsville, it is supposed by a Yankee spy. No apprehension is felt for the safety of Gordonsville, even if the above report is not greatly exaggerated, as there has been ample time to concentrate a force to meet the raiders.

Closing for Christmas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The several Government departments will be closed Monday, in order to enable employes to enjoy Christmas holiday.

Fire.

The main building of the Kalamina smallpox hospital under Government control, was this morning destroyed by fire, which originated in the Chaplain's room. The patients were all safely removed.

☞ For Afternoon Telegraph see Second Page.

A Bull and Elephant Fight.

The usual bull fighting of Spain has lately been varied for the amusement of the populace of Saragossa with a conflict resembling those the Romans used sometimes to witness in the Flavian Amphitheatre. An elephant was matched against two bulls, to be encountered singly. When the first bull was let into the arena the elephant was walking quietly round it, and so was taken unawares by the first rush of the horned monster. He quickly faced him, however, and by cool tactics threw him to his knees. The bull rose again and made two more attacks, both of which the elephant foiled by catching him round the neck with his trunk. He then killed him with a thrust of his tusks. The elephant then received a drink of water from his keeper, and ate three ears of Indian corn. The other bull was then let in, but was more easily conquered and killed than the first.

Alexandre Dumas.

The *Opinion Nationale* has made an arrangement with Alexandre Dumas for the publication as a *feuilleton* of the advance sheets of the work which he is to write during his voyage through the United States. It is the present intention of Dumas to leave Paris for New York soon after the 1st of January, and he purposes visiting every one of the Northern States on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains. A friend of his asked him a few days since whether he intended going into the dominions of Jeff. Davis, to which the great romancer replied that he thought he should not run the risk of being sold to pay the expenses of his capture and keep. Dumas makes no secret of his African blood, but is rather proud of it and of his descent. The father of Dumas, of the same name—Alexandre—was a native of the then French colony of St. Domingo, a General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic in 1794, and the intimate friend of Hoche, Kleber and Marceau. His mother—the present Dumas' grandmother—was a full-blooded negress. The name of Gen. Dumas is inscribed among those of the brave men chiseled in the imperishable marble of the *Arc de Triomphe*, and he was considered one of the purest, most daring and devoted of the Generals of the Republic. Upon the accession of Napoleon to the Imperial throne of France, Gen. Dumas, who had been his comrade, who had followed him in Egypt, where he had covered himself with glory, might, had he chosen to resign his principles, have become a Duke or a Marshal, as did many of his comrades; but, true to his republican faith, he preferred home and retiracy to sacrifice and title, and refused to serve under the Empire.—*Paris Corr. N. Y. Herald.*

The Visit of the Maryland Electors to the President—The Appointment of Mr. Chase Chief Justice.

[From the Baltimore American.]

After performing their official duty, the Presidential Electors of Maryland left Annapolis by rail for Washington, on Wednesday, to pay their respects to President Lincoln, who, being previously apprised of their intention, appointed the hour of 8 o'clock p. m. to receive them. They were very kindly and courteously received by the President at the time appointed, when Mr. Albert, President of the Electoral College, congratulated his Excellency upon the work of the day, which he spoke of as consummating the expressed will of the people.

He alluded to the mission of a committee from Baltimore to Washington, three years ago, asking the President for some employment for the industrial classes of our city, and to the kindly spirit then manifested many important results were due. It was seed sown on good ground, and had brought forth the good fruit. The success of the Emancipation movement, and the recent signal indorsement of the policy of the Administration, were largely due to the fostering spirit of the Government.

He commended the appointment of Mr. Chase to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court as meeting the public expectation, and giving assurances that the policy of the Administration would be sustained by the highest judicial tribunal. He thanked the President for what he had done, and wished him success in the arduous duties of the next four years.

To these remarks the President very happily responded. He had expressed himself so frequently regarding the great achievement in Maryland that he had nothing new to utter. He felt convinced that even those who had opposed the adoption of the new Constitution would live to approve of it and find themselves benefited by the change. He was happy to receive at the hands of the Maryland Electors such earnest assurances of the popular good will, and was gratified the evening before when apprised of their intention to visit him after casting the ballots of the State. He trusted that his appointment of Chief Justice was for the best.

The country needed assurances in regard to two great questions, and they were assurances that could better be given by the character and well-known opinions of the appointee than by any verbal pledges. In the appointment of Mr. Chase all holders of Government securities in America and Europe felt assured that the financial policy of the Government would be sustained by its highest judicial tribunal. In sustaining that policy, Judge Chase would only be sustaining himself, for he was the author of it. His appointment also met the public desire and expectation as regarded the emancipation policy of the Government. His views were well known upon both of these great questions, and while there were other distinguished gentlemen whose names had been suggested for this great trust whose views he believed were sound upon these important issues, yet they did not hold the same relation to them as did Mr. Chase.

Slavery and the Bible.

The following debate occurred in the recent Constitutional Convention of Maryland:

Mr. Berry, of Prince George's—Now I propose to show from the Bible that slavery is of divine origin. Will the gentleman be astonished? [A voice "Yes."] The first reference I shall make is to the 14th chapter of Genesis, the 14th, 15th, and 16th verses. I believe my friend from Cecil (Mr. Scott) is fond of reading the Bible, but I am afraid he has read it to little purpose:

"And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them unto Dan.

"And he divided himself against them, he and his servants, by night, and smote them and pursued them unto Hobah, which is on the left hand of Damascus.

"And he brought back all the goods, and also brought again his brother Lot, and his goods, and the women also and the people."

Mr. Scott—That shows the propriety of arming slaves (laughter).

Mr. Berry—They were fighting for their households, and in support of their institutions, led by their master. Abram possessed servants which he marshalled against his enemies.

Mr. Scott—Just what Abraham is doing now against our enemies (renewed laughter).

Mr. Berry—I now refer to the 16th chapter of Genesis:

"And Sarai, Abram's wife, bore him no children, and she had an handmaid, an Egyptian, whose name was Hagar.

"And Sarai said unto Abram: Behold now the Lord hath restrained me from bearing; I pray thee, go in unto my maid, it may be that I may obtain children by her. And Abram harkened to the voice of Sarai."

Mr. Scott—I did not know you claimed Bible authority for that practice (great laughter).

Mr. Berry continued reading from the Bible to show the result of Abram's following Sarai's advice, and the divine sanction of his conduct, a blessing being pronounced upon his seed by an angel of the Lord, when he was again interrupted by Mr. Scott, who asked permission to say something. Mr. B., already worried and fearing further discomfiture, refused to be catechised, and took refuge in cant, saying:

"I am astonished. Mr. President, that whilst the Holy Scriptures are being read here, there should be so much levity. I am astonished that the gentlemen should not have more respect for themselves—for you as the presiding officer of this body—for the Bible and its holy teachings, than to make anything read from it a subject of merriment."

Choice of Evening.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

It is announced in to-day's TRIBUNE that the next Philharmonic concert is to be on Wednesday evening next. Now, as that is the regular evening for prayer meetings in all the churches, many ticket holders will be defrauded of their attendance by their duty to their churches. Clergymen especially will be left without a chance of hearing the concert. It seems, therefore, a manifest wrong to appoint it for that evening, and we most earnestly request the managers to change the arrangement.

Yours, an aggrieved
TICKET HOLDER.

New Advertisements.

SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES
BRICK AND FRAME.
On West Washington and Monroe streets and Park avenue, from $3000 to $20,000, for sale by S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn st.
de25-d175-1t

HIGH UPON THE HILL tops, low down in valleys, in the West and in the East, let the praise be sounded of Everitt's popular Photograph Gallery, 157 Lake street, cor. Lasalle. Card Photographs only $3.00 per dozen.
WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor.
RAY NIAS, Operator. de25-d177-1t

OYSTERS.—Go to 63 Dearborn street, and get your OYSTERS, Only One Dollar per can or $10.50 per dozen. Every can warranted. Box 1899. F. H. MAY.
de25-d169-2t-net

POTPOURI ON FAUST, by Adolph Baumbach........Price, $1.0
Wholesale Agency of the Wm. B. Bradbury's and T. W. Vose's Pianos and Cabinet Organs.
ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street, Chicago.
ROOT & CADY, 109 Third street, St. Paul.
de25-d171-1t

First Sharpening of the Season,
At JAMES REDMOND'S Shop, 89 West Lake street. There were shod One Thousand and Three Horses in nine days with six men, allowing ten hours for a day's work! Beat this who can. de25-d147-2t-net

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A MODERATE INVESTMENT.—A party retiring from a safe and lucrative business will dispose of his good will in the concern and interest in the lease of the store, which is situate on one of the best streets in the centre of the city. Apply immediately to "J," Post Office Drawer [illegible]. de25-d146-1t

NEW STYLE OF VIGNETTES AND DOUBLE PORTRAITS.
The Gray Vignettes possess many advantages over the common Photographs. They have a more artistic appearance and are devoid of that chalky look which disfigures common Photographs. Double Photographs also taken.
Hines' Photographic Gallery,
88 Clark street, opposite Court House.
de25-d166-1t

300,000 MORE!
SECOND WARD
Mutual Protective Association.
This Association was organized for mutual protection only, but after the hearty approval of the general plan by the citizens of the Second Ward on Friday evening, 23d inst., it was resolved by the Executive Committee that its benefits should be extended to all of Ward Two liable to military duty, who desired to become members.
The organization have resolved to open the books of the Association at the Orient House, corner of State and Van Buren streets, on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock, and remain open every evening for ten (10) successive nights, when THE BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED.
The fee for membership has been fixed at $25.00. A certificate will be issued by the President and Secretary entitling the member to all the benefits of the association.
It is proposed for this small sum, if one thousand names are enrolled, to at once commence filling up the quota of the ward by volunteers; should they be unable to secure that number the funds will be used for the benefit of the members of the Association. [illegible] every citizen liable to draft will readily see the absolute necessity of becoming a member without delay, as the time is short and the Government is active.
Come one, come all to the Orient House on Tuesday evening next with money in hand.
Per order of the Executive Committee.
W. T. HANCOCK, Secretary.

HENRY HEINZ,
TEACHER OF THE PIANO,
French and German Languages,
170 WASHINGTON STREET.
de25-d163-3t

New Advertisments.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
TRIUMPH
OIL
COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital Stock, - - - $300,000
Working Capital, - - - 50,000
150,000 Shares, $2 each.

The property of this Company comprises the following described tracts, amounting in the aggregate to nearly SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, between four and five hundred of which is in FEE SIMPLE, and, as will be seen, the daily product at this time is more than sufficient to pay a MONTHLY dividend of

Two Per Cent. on Its Capital.

As every tract embraced in this Schedule is contiguous to large producing interests, and the greater portion free of "Royalty," it is confidently and reasonably expected that with a working fund of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for the further development of their property, the dividends of the Company will shortly be largely increased. As a

SAFE, PAYING INVESTMENT,

Whether permanent, or for speculation merely, it is believed the inducements offered by this Company are second to none. PARTICULAR ATTENTION is asked as to the quantity, quality and location of the lands of this Company, more fully described in the following schedule:

No. ONE.

One-half the working interest in the well-known "ROWLEY WELLS," on BLOOD FARM, Oil Creek, now producing from EIGHTY to ONE HUNDRED AND TEN barrels of oil per day, giving to this interest twenty to twenty-eight barrels per day. There is another well on this lot, to a considerable depth, with tools fast, and a fair show of oil; and still another well being bored, with room for others.

No. TWO.

The ENTIRE working interest in a well on the celebrated Clapp Farm, on Oil Creek, and near the famous "Williams," which produces ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY barrels of oil per day. This well, known as well No. EIGHT, is now bored to the depth of four hundred and fifty feet, with a much better show than the "Williams" Well before the latter was pumped. (The "Williams" Well is five hundred and fifty feet deep.) From the indications, and the favorable location of this well (No. EIGHT), it is believed that when bored one hundred feet deeper, it will equal if it does not exceed in product the "Williams" Well. With this interest is an engine and fixtures.

No. THREE.

A lease of eighty acres, more or less, (Geo. Alban's) on Duck Creek, Washington County, Ohio, but a short distance from the large producing wells on this creek, several of which were but recently struck, and among them the well of the "Duck Creek Oil Company" of this city, the stock of which, in consequence of their great success, has recently advanced from FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, the amount originally paid in, to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per share, which price is freely offered, though in most cases it is held at a much higher figure. Length of Lease ten years; Royalty, one-fifth in bulk.

No. FOUR.

A lease of twenty-nine acres, more or less, on Duck Creek, Washington County, Ohio, (J. Decker,) adjoining the above—is considered excellent territory. Length of ease, ten years; Royalty, one-fifth.

No. FIVE.

A lease of thirty-five acres, more or less, (J. Boshear) on a run emptying into West Branch of Duck Creek about one-half mile from its mouth, in Washington County, Ohio. A vein of coal six feet thick is on the property, and it is considered by competent judges first-rate oil territory. Length of lease ten years; Royalty, one-fifth in bulk.

No. SIX.

A lease of one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, on "Long Run," a tributary of the Little Muskingum, and about three miles from the same, in Washington County, Ohio, (John Walbright.) Property on this stream is regarded as very valuable. During the present month two good paying wells were obtained on this stream by the "Bergen Oil Company," of New York, a large and wealthy corporation, whose efforts for the development of this section of the country are being richly rewarded. Length of lease ten years. Royalty, one fifth.

No. SEVEN.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES, more or less, in FEE SIMPLE (Fleming) on West Hickory Creek, Venango County, Pa., with good producing wells in the immediate vicinity, both above and below this property. This tract is very valuable, and would alone, being held in fee, be a sufficient basis for a company.

No. EIGHT.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES, more or less, in FEE SIMPLE, on Federal Creek, Morgan County, Ohio, (Alderman,) adjoining the celebrated Bishop Farm, the property of the "Federal Oil Co.," and in immediate vicinity of the lands of the "Ohio Petroleum Co., of New York. Both these companies are producing, and the latter, though yet in its infancy, recently declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on a capital of ONE MILLON DOLLARS. The daily product of this Company has for some time been over one hundred barrels per day. The Federal Company, though with a more limited capital, have been successful in obtaining oil, and its prospects are such as must be gratifying to its stockholders. Scarcely an exception exists where a well bored on this stream has failed to produce oil in paying quantity, varying from six to one hundred barrels per day. It is confidently believed that a moderate expenditure will prove the property of the Triumph Oil Company as valuable as any of the lands bordering on Federal Creek.

Books of Subscription for a limited amount of the Stock of this Company are now open at the office of

B. F. QUIMBY & CO.,
190 South Water Street,

Where parties subscribing can, on payment, receive Treasurer's receipts.
de25-d73-B a m a w 3st

New Advertisements.

For the Holidays.
CHOICE GOODS FOR
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
AT
ROSS & GOSSAGE'S,
SUCCESSORS TO
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
At the OLD STAND,
167 & 169 Lake Street,
Very Rich Silks,
Rich Poplin Plaids,
Plain Poplins,
French Merinos,
Empress Cloth,
Extra Quality, at $1.50 per yard.
REAL LACES,
Real Lace Sets, Embroidered Sets and Handkerchiefs,
RICH PAISLEY SHAWLS,
FR. CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
Velvet Circular,
BASQUINE AND SACQUE
CLOAKS,
Rich Silk Cloaks, Fine Beaver Cloaks and Basquines,
FINE FLOUNCED AND EMBROIDERED BALMORALS,
Something entirely new.
Printed Fr. Cashmeres,
For Ladies and Gents. DRESSING GOWNS, ROMAN AND CASHMERE SCARFS, &c., &c., in great variety, at
167 & 169 Lake Street.
ROSS & GOSSAGE.
de25-d187-1t

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK
CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL,
Monday, Dec. 26th.
PARK OPEN ALL DAY.
MUSIC ALL DAY.
The Best Place to Spend the Holiday.
Buy a ticket and take the children to the Park.
ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

PRICES OF SEASON TICKETS:

Gents,	$5.00
Ladies,	3.00
Boys (under 12 years of age)	3.00

SINGLE ADMISSIONS:

Gents,	50 Cents
Ladies,	25 Cents
Boys,	25 Cents

de25-d169-1t

MONDAY, CHRISTMAS DAY,
will be duly celebrated at the
OGDEN PARK.
During the day with
GOOD MUSIC, GOOD ICE,
And Sports of an amusing nature, and at NIGHT a Display that shall
ECLIPSE ANYTHING
Ever Witnessed upon a Skating Park in Chicago.
de25-d183-1t

CENTRAL PARK.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 26.
Elegant Display
OF
FIREWORKS.
Entire Park Illuminated with Chinese Lanterns, presenting a scene never before witnessed in the West.
AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE.
Ice Solid and Smooth.
de25-d171-2t-net

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
Manufacturers of First-Class
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS.
Sole Patentees of Lighte's Celebrated Patent Insulated Iron Frame.
The manufacturers have received numerous Gold and Silver Medals, together with the highest testimonials from almost every other distinguishing source, and more recently, the highest premium at the Ohio State Fair, where their Pianos were brought in competition with those of the most celebrated manufacturers of the country.
Among those who have bestowed upon these instruments especial commendation are:
THALBERG, STRAKOSCH,
SATTER MASON,
JULIEN, AND OTHERS.
As an evidence of their great durability and general excellence, the official certificate of the Public School Department of New York is annexed:
"Over 100 of your Pianos have been used in the different School Districts of New York, and they have invariably given the best satisfaction."
WM. H. WILSON,
President of the N. Y. Board of Education.
ALBERT GILBERT,
Clerk of the N. Y. Board of Education.
100 Pianos to Rent and for Sale.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Orders for Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to. Circulars sent free of charge. Address all letters to
W. W. KIMBALL,
142 Lake street.
de25-d159-1t

LAST ARRIVALS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Our last arrivals of Pianos, previous to January 1st, will all be in within a day or two. Our
ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS
Though now decreasing rapidly, is
Most Complete and Elegant.
Were any evidence wanting to the immense superiority of the
STEINWAY
Piano over all others, it would be supplied by the late certificates of the great American "Masters of Music"—[illegible] and teachers—Mills, Timm, [illegible], Mason, Maretzek, [illegible], Heller, Morgan and others, that they are in all respects by far the best pianos made in this country or Europe, "best in the world," "unequalled durability under the severest trials," and that, though they have at different times made favorably of various makers, they prefer the Steinway [illegible] both grand and square, incomparably superior to all others.
SMITH & NIXON,
Clark and Washington streets, and in Cincinnati.
Hale's Cottage Organs. de25-d180-1t

New Advertisements.

HO, FOR CHRISTMAS
AND THE
HOLIDAYS!
A large and magnificent stock of rich and splendid Goods for the approaching season of friendly interchange of gifts, comprising every imaginable article into which the precious metals can be wrought. Having recently nearly doubled our room and facilities for business, we can say that we now have the
Largest and Finest Store and Stock of Goods west of N. Y.,
And in addition, a fine collection of Original
OIL PAINTINGS,
FROM VARIOUS CELEBRATED ARTISTS IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE, which will be on
FREE EXHIBITION AND SALE
AT ALL TIMES.
We will continue to offer such inducements to purchasers and such guarantees of fair dealing, as will merit a large and liberal patronage from an appreciative public. We respectfully invite our customers and the public to make a call and look over the Beautiful and Exquisite Works of Art. It would be an ill attempt to enumerate them here; suffice to say, we have
MORE THAN DOUBLE OUR HERETOFORE LARGE ASSORTMENT,
AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING
SOMETHING NEW!
WE HAVE
THE BEST VARIETY OF STYLES
OF
RICH SILVER WARE
Ever exhibited in Chicago.
We shall keep pace with the demand which a luxurious and cultivated taste may require.
MATSON & HOES,
de25-d53-12t-a-su-taw-net 111 LAKE STREET.

Presentation Goods
IN
GREAT
VARIETY
AT
GILES BROTHER & CO.,
142 Lake Street.
Have gotten up a splendid lot of fine
American and Geneva Watches,
Comprising many new and unique styles of their own workmanship, such as fine Diamond Set, Snow Engraved, Enamelled, Patent Magic Case,
FINE TIME PIECES,
SET IN
Gold Bracelets and Finger Rings.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER WARE
AND
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY.
Richly Chased Tea and Tete-a-tete Sets, Cups, Goblets, Urns, Ladles, Napkin Rings, &c.; new Grecian and Medallion Patterns, Preserve, Jelly, Ice Cream and Sugar
SPOONS,
Knives and Forks, &c., put up in fine style for presents and keepsakes.
A Variety of Opera Glasses,
FRENCH CLOCKS, RICH PLATED WARE, JEWEL CASES, &c., &c.
Having through our house in New York and Geneva very superior facilities for new styles and low prices, we would confidently invite all to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Dealers from surrounding towns will find our stock of valuable Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Materials very complete, and always at as low as can be bought of Manufacturers and Importers having their offices in New York. de20-b7-net-tf

CLOSING SALE OF
RETAIL STOCK
STILL CONTINUES.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 Lake Street.
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Elegant Designs
OF
FURNITURE.
At W. W. STRONG'S, 203 Randolph street.
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7-30 U. S. NOTES.
Subscriptions received and Notes on hand for immediate delivery, by
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
de17-b865-30t-net

U. S.
7 3-10 LOAN,
Subscriptions Received by the
FIFTH
NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
50 LASALLE STREET.
Notes delivered at Express Stations FREE OF CHARGE. A COMMISSION OF ONE QUARTER PER CENT. allowed to all subscribers, and the most liberal commissions allowed to Banks and Bankers.
EDWARD G. LOMBARD, Cashier.
Chicago, December 19th, 1864. de20-b728-30t-net

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
WHEATON COLLEGE.
This is a district department. The teachers are men of business experience. Winter term began January 4th. Students may enter at any time and advance according to ability. Graduates receive Diplomas. Course of instruction, including telegraphing, the same as at other Commercial Colleges, AT LESS THAN ONE HALF THE EXPENSE. For particulars address
GEO. P. KIMBALL, Principal,
Commercial Department Wheaton College.
Weston, DuPage Co., Ill., Dec. 20.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.
CHICAGO, Dec. 10th, 1864.
The stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that a meeting for the election of Directors will be held at its Banking House on
TUESDAY, Jan. 10th, 1865.
Polls will be opened at 12 m. and closed at 1 p. m.
de11-b110-tdsaw-net IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

REMOVAL.—We have removed to Nos. 92 and 94 South Water street, and will Receive on Storage Flour, Highwines and Provisions at Current Rates.
de20-b722-1m-net PETTITT & SMITH.

JOHN GIANNINI,
CARVER OF
Rustic Frames, Brackets, Easels,
And ornaments of all kinds, 54 WASHINGTON ST.
All orders promptly attended to. de24-c69-3t-net

TAKE NOTICE.—Whereas it having been made satisfactory to us that Messrs. Fay & Baker, in advertising themselves as our successors, had no intention of making it apply to our general business, we withdraw all [illegible] against them of such intent.
E. W. PHILLIPS & CO.
We simply intended by our advertisement to notify the public that we had succeeded Messrs. Phillips & Co. as Agents of the
SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.
They still continue their General Insurance business.
de20-b726-7t-net FAY & BAKER.

AUCTION SALE OF
DISTILLERY.
Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of power conferred upon me by the Internal Revenue Law approved June 30th, 1864, I have distrained upon the Distillery belonging to [illegible] & Co., located on [illegible] street, near Harrison street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, together with the property connected with said Distillery, [illegible] United States, with all expenses [illegible]
Third day of January, 1865,
[illegible]
Collector of Internal Revenue, First District, State of Illinois.
Chicago, Dec. 23, 1864.

FLOUR.—We are offering at retail our choice brands of St. Louis and Southern Illinois White Winter Wheat Flour. PETTITT & SMITH.
de22-d... 92 and 94 South Water st.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1864.

CHRISTMAS.

To-day will be celebrated throughout the Christian world as the solemn anniversary of the birth of our Savior—with mass and lighted taper and gorgeous pageant in Italy; with yew bough and the pleasant gifts of Knecht Rupert, in Germany; with harp and carol in Wales; with yule log and wassail in England; and with gifts and Christmas trees in this country. It is a pleasant custom that, inaugurated by the Wise Men of the East—the conferring of gifts, a happy innovation upon the monotony of this humdrum life, and an observance that takes off the rough edges in our contact man with man.

There is no reason why Christmas should not always be merry; there is every reason why it should be merrier than ever with us in this goodly year of grace eighteen hundred and sixty-four. It is pre-eminently Anno Domini—the year of Our Lord. Divine Providence has vouchsafed to us deliverance from the dangers which have beset us and has led us through an ocean of difficulties to the dry land of salvation. The farmer has been prospered in his smiling acres, and the manufacturer in the products of his shops. Science and art, in an ungrateful season, have been nourished, and education, more widely than ever, has extended its beneficent sway. Rebellion has met its death blows. Our victorious arms have penetrated the very heart of the rebellious provinces, and our soldiers and sailors have maintained the honor of the flag triumphantly upon land and upon sea. Grant and Sherman, Sheridan and Butler, Foster and Thomas, Farragut and Porter, Dahlgren and Winslow are making the last call to traitors. Our people are united and our Government in Cabinet and Congress harmonious, while the rebel cabal is hastening to its own destruction. The chains of the slave are broken, and before another Christmas sun shall have dawned upon us, universal liberty will be proclaimed throughout our borders, "On earth peace and good will to men."

Near Raleigh, England, there is a valley said to have been caused centuries ago by an earthquake which swallowed up a whole village and a church. It was formerly a custom for people to assemble there on Christmas morning to listen to the ringing of the bells beneath them. So if we listen attentively we may hear ringing, the chimes which prophesy the good time of victory coming. Let us hope that the beautiful flower of peace now budding may by another Christmas blossom all over the land, and its leaves be for a healing unto the nations. To all of our readers in city and country, high and low, rich and poor, young and old, we extend the good wishes of the day.

A WORD WITH THE QUINCY WHIG.

We believe we have not provoked any controversy with the Quincy *Whig* on the relative merits of the northern and central counties of Illinois, as displayed in the recent election, but that journal seems anxious to have such a controversy. The subject is really not worth disputing about. The general impression is that, on the whole, that part of the State bounded on the north by Wisconsin, and on the south by a line drawn across the State one-third of the distance from Beloit to Cairo, acquitted itself more creditably than the other third portion, lying immediately south of it. There are, undoubtedly, a few exceptions of towns and counties to the general state of the case. The impression exists that such is the fact, and we presume it exists nowhere more powerfully than in the particular county where the Quincy *Whig* is published. Therefore, we shall not enter into a vindication of Northern Illinois. We shall not undertake to prove that which is already known and admitted.

We have a word of reply, however, as regards Cook County. The *Whig* says:

> "Cook county lost 427 on its majority for Lincoln in 1860. The central counties, on the other hand, did better, and ten of them, taken at random, threw more votes for Lincoln in 1864 than in 1860."

We take it there is nobody so green that he cannot detect the prevarication in this statement. It is affirmed that Cook county "lost on its majority" and that the other counties, not named, "threw more votes for Lincoln in 1864 than in 1860." Well, so did Cook county throw more votes for Lincoln in 1864 than in 1860—4078 more. Cannot some profounder quibble than this be concocted to make the worse appear the better reason? We are not informed whether Adams county was "taken at random" as one of the central counties which show this astonishing result. We presume it was not, for it would be easy to show that not only was the Democratic majority there largely increased but that the Republican vote was extensively diminished.

REBEL AND UNION STRATEGY—HOOD AND SHERMAN.

The defeat and flight of Hood, and the simultaneous arrival of Sherman with his long trains of plunder before Savannah, under circumstances which inevitably involve the surrender of that city with its garrison, seem to settle the long-pending question of strategy between Hood, Beauregard and Jeff. Davis on the one hand, and Sherman and Thomas on the other. There is no longer any doubt that the calculations of our Generals have been fully verified by the results, as having been wise as well as brilliant, and prudent as well as bold, while the dreams of Hood and Beauregard, though backed by Jeff. Davis in numerous commendatory speeches, were as blundering as they were bloody, and as foolish as they could have been if the rebel army had been commanded and the Confederacy presided over by—a negro. It is curious to note the many delusions and lies on which the Southern people were fed relative to the movements of this crazy Hood. He took command and forthwith assaulted Sherman. "Now," cried the rebels, "defensive warfare is at last ended, and the enemy are to be driven back into Tennessee!" With trifling loss to us, Hood killed off two-fifths of his army in three assaults, and retired to the "defensive" works of Atlanta. He then sent his cavalry on a raid to Sherman's rear. "Now," echoed the Richmond *Examiner*, "put your ear to the ground and listen to Sherman thundering back to Chattanooga. His communications are cut!" Instead of which, Sherman, finding his enemy without cavalry, immediately severed his antagonist's communications without even notifying him of the fact. The ignorant Hood holds a grand ball in honor of Sherman's supposed retreat, in the midst of which, with blanched cheeks and white lips, the dancers quake and pause to hear Sherman's cannon thundering between Atlanta and Macon. They hurriedly evacuate Atlanta to prevent the capture of their whole army. As the first result of Hood's strategy, therefore, his army is reduced by 25,000 prisoners, wounded and slain, and Atlanta is taken without loss to us, three months sooner than it otherwise could have been. As if a raid of his cavalry to our rear had not sufficiently ruined him, Hood next attempts a raid of his whole army in the same direction. Again Hood assures his army, and Jeff. Davis assures the people of Macon, and the Richmond *Examiner* assures the Southern rebels, and the "democratic" papers assure the Northern "Sons of Liberty," that Sherman is in a very tight place, that Hood has wholly outmanœuvered him by getting him into Atlanta, and that news of the most exciting character might be hourly looked for. Sherman sends a few corps to drive Hood away from the Chattanooga Railroad, when lo! the latter marches for Nashville! Again the whole rebel press, South and North raise the cry that Sherman is out generaled, and that Hood may be looked for wherever he chooses to go. Sherman, sending Thomas to whip Hood, says that the entire South is at his mercy and marches out to prove it. The rebel press, of course, inform us that his army will be penned up and annihilated, never reaching the coast. He destroys three hundred miles of railroad, not temporarily but forever, by tearing up and burning every rail and tie from Atlanta to Savannah on four of the great railroads of the South. He marches leisurely and unresisted for four weeks through the rich and populous country which Hood was assigned to defend. He devastates forty-two counties, bringing away all he can carry or drive before him, and destroying what he cannot. He captures four thousand rebels in arms in his skirmishes, 10,000 able bodied negroes fit and ready for service in our ranks, 15,000 horses, thirty pieces of artillery, and Fort McAllister. He loses not a gun, and his entire loss amounts to but 300 to 400 killed and wounded, and 500 stragglers. Public buildings, mills, granaries, shops, store-houses, and all property of public use to the enemy, for a circuit of 60 miles in width by 300 in length, or about 18,000 square miles, are destroyed. He has penned up between his army of 60,000 and the remorseless sea the city and garrison of Savannah, which has probably ere this surrendered with from twelve to fifteen thousand prisoners. While all this was becoming known to the rebels they still decried his movement as a failure, because Hood had made a similar movement against Nashville. "See" said they "Sherman has abandoned to Hood the fruit of a year's campaigning—Atlanta, Resaca, Dalton and all, even to Chattanooga!" But wait. Hood's power to occupy any portion of these abandoned conquests, depends on his ability to drive Thomas from Chattanooga, Murfreesboro and Nashville. After feeble efforts at the two former points he sits down before Nashville. Thomas prepares, and when [illegible] reeling and whirling back into Alabama, with the loss to Hood of seventeen thousand men, and fifty-one guns, while we lose no artillery and one-sixth that number of men, very few of whom are killed. Hood's army, as a military force, is powerless until reorganized. Of course, in Hood's present condition, Thomas is at liberty to advance and occupy Resaca, Dalton, Atlanta, and even Macon, if he chooses. What then are the net results of all this rebel boasting and fool-hardy "strategy," save that Hood has lost about fifty thousand men and a hundred pieces of artillery, two fortified towns, one fortress, ten thousand slaves, four entire railroads, and untold millions of plunder, to gratify the desire of the Southern people for "an aggressive campaign." And yet Hood is no more a fool, except in the superficial seeming, than the whole rebel cut-throat, woman-whipping, prisoner-starving, God-defying crew of villains and scoundrels who, in the name of "Democracy," started and now run this rebellion in the interest of aristocracy, despotism, and every other crime, from man stealing down to horse stealing.

They are all carrying on an "aggressive system of warfare" on their own soil, and against all their own real interests, slavery included, in which they are compelling us to drive them farther and farther on toward ruin, in order to secure our own safety. They have all been Hood-winked from the beginning, and Hood, in his ignorance, his rashness, his bravado, his sounding promises, and empty performances, is but the type of the entire rebellion which, following a path as mad and bloody as his, is doomed to a failure as decisive as his own.

Mysterious Death in St. Clair County.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 20th contains an account of the death on the 15th of Mirian E. Lane, son of the late Dr. Lane of St. Louis, and grand-son of Governor Edwards, deceased, of this State, and nephew of Col. Albert G. Edwards, of St. Louis. Young Lane, during the last spring had disposed of his farm for the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, he reserving the crop. He had been engaged for some months in hauling off and disposing of his grain with the intention of removing to Louisville, Ky. He had been to the mill at Douglass, in St. Clair county, with a load of wheat, and it was on his return home that he met with the terrible and fatal accident that caused his untimely death.

The accident occurring after dark, was not discovered nor the body found until some time during the next day. As far as could be ascertained, his horses had left the road, upsetting the wagon, and when found, his head was terribly lacerated and torn, the horses, after becoming detached from the wagon, evidently dragged him a short distance. Still, notwithstanding all this, a mystery enshrouds the whole affair. His navy revolver being found at his side, with two chambers discharged, and the hammer drawn back for the third, leaves the impression with many that he had been assaulted, and in his attempt to defend himself his horses took fright and ran, upsetting the wagon upon him. It is known that he had some bitter enemies, from the fact of his having recovered the land spoken of, in a suit of law, and dispossessed certain parties of them.

A Disloyal Consul.

A passenger by the steamer Cuba, from Liverpool, reports that our Consul General in Italy will probably forward to the Government at Washington an accusation against one of our Consuls at a certain point not very far from Rome. The facts of the case are as follows, and their truthfulness may be relied upon, my informant being the gentleman who originally lodged the complaint against him. This Consul is notoriously disloyal, and declined to display the American flag when the news of Mr. Lincoln's re-election reached him. In conversation with this gentleman, he boasted that he would have shot "Beast Butler" had he been in New York when that General was in command, besides enunciating sentiments not generally considered to be in consonance with any very lofty spirit of patriotism. It is said that complaints of a similar character have heretofore reached Washington, but, for some reason, have not been acted upon. Who the man is will be made known to the public one of these days.—*Corr. Philadelphia Press.*

☞ The biggest conflagration on record is that in Japan recently, when Miaco was burned and the fire raged two entire days, laying in waste nearly one thousand blocks or squares, destroying nearly seventy-eight thousand houses and temples, and three thousand seven hundred warehouses. About five-sixths of the city was in ashes, and half a million of people were made homeless.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

Re-Arrest of a Part of the Gang—They are to be Sent to Montreal.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

QUEBEC, Dec. 21st.—Thanks to the stimulus of the Government, aided by the energetic police-force of this city, several of the raiders have been re-arrested.

Information having been given Judge Maguire, of this city, that a couple of the raiders had passed Three Rivers, the police were directed to proceed along the North Shore road in that direction. They reached Point aux Trembles, about twenty-six miles from here, and put up at a hotel; but had not been there long before a two-horse sleigh drove up with the very parties for whom they were waiting. When confronted by the two police officers they admitted that they were raiders, and gave their names as Charles Moore Swager and Marcus Spurr. They were brought to this city last night and kept in custody by the police, taken before Judge Maguire this forenoon, and confronted by Mr. Payette, the Montreal gaoler, who had them originally in custody, and at once identified by him. This complete identification disposed of the matter, as far as it concerned them. Gaoler Payette had come down here at the request of Judge Maguire, for the purpose of examining, with a view to identification, a man who gives his name as Bettersworth, and who was arrested on Monday at Point Levi on suspicion of being a raider. A gentleman from Montreal testified, according to the best of his belief, that he was one of the raiders. On his being examined by Payette, the Montreal gaoler, this morning, that officer at once declared that he was not one of those who had been in his custody. There being some circumstances of suspicion, Judge Maguire directed that he should be sent to Montreal, in company with Swager and Spurr. The three were this afternoon accordingly dispatched across the river in charge of the police, and will proceed to Montreal by to-night's train.

As further proof of the activity displayed by Judge Maguire and the police of this district, I have also to state that information has been received by the Government that Bennett H. Young, William M. Hutchinson, and Squire Turner Tevis were this morning arrested at St. Francois—a place about 18 miles from Riviere du Loup, on the Temiscouata Road—evidently on their way to the New Brunswick frontier. They were brought to Riviere du Loup to-day, and will be brought up by the train. It is expected that they will be dispatched to-morrow evening to Montreal. My information does not enable me to state whether they were simply identified by the authorities, or whether they admitted themselves to be the parties they are alleged to be. The information is of course by telegraph. There is but little doubt entertained here that all the raiders will be arrested, owing to the active measures of the Government. It is evident that they are all making for the New Brunswick frontier by different routes. Those arrested coming from Three Rivers, evidently aimed at the same point. Judge Maguire would have been quite ready to proceed with their examination, but the warrants for their arrest having been issued by Judge Smith of Montreal, and the depositions on which they were issued being in his hands, they have therefore to be sent to Montreal to be tried under his jurisdiction. The arrest of Spurr and Swager is all that is generally known here to the public. It seems to give the utmost satisfaction. Southern sympathy is fast disappearing even in Quebec.

The Government has decided to accept companies from the following points in Upper Canada to do duty on the frontier: Two companies from Toronto, one from Woodstock, one from Beachville, one from Simcoe, one from York, one from Scarboro, one from Barrie, one from Kingston, one from Whitby, one from St. Catharines, one from Belleville, one from Dunnville, one from Collingwood, one from Brantford, one from Cornwall, and one from Brockville. Fourteen companies have been selected at different points in Lower Canada for the same service. Col. Powell, Deputy Adjutant General, has duly notified the Western companies to fill up their numbers to sixty five, and report themselves for service.

H. H. Emmons, Esq., councillor-at-law, of Detroit, left this city for Montreal to-day. He had an interview with several members of the Government on the subject of the re-arrest of the raiders. It is understood that Mr. Emmons represents unofficially the American Government, and that his interviews was of the most satisfactory character. He has been of considerable service to his Government, which has all along been culpably remiss in efforts to counteract the Southern agents in Canada. It is well known that those agents have abundant means and are trying to disturb our relations with the United States, while so careless is the Federal Government that its agents here have hardly a dollar at command for necessary expenditure to watch persons suspected of raids. Mr. Emmons, from his knowledge of Canada and of our public men, and of the good intentions of the Government, will do much to allay public irritation in his own country.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, Lord Monck being present.

☞ A live woman is on her way from Ryegate, Vt., to San Francisco, in a close pine box, about the size of a coffin, and her appearance at the railroad station at Springfield, the *Republican* says, gave rise to considerable excitement. She has a nervous affection of the brain, and this mode of transportation was resorted to, to protect her from the noise incident to the journey. The box has a small aperature to admit air, contains a bed and is muffled. On stopping for the night she exchanges her box for a bed.

☞ Gen. Sheridan is no respector of persons. He has dismissed from the service of the United States, Col. Geo. R. Latham, Congressman elect from West Virginia, who com- [illegible] at the time [illegible]

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

Great Tumult at Bristol, England.

A Lincoln Meeting Broken up by a Mob—Groaning for "Old Abe" and Cheers for Lee—Proposed Vote of Thanks to Jeff Davis—Extraordinary Scenes.

[From the Manchester Guardian, 3d.]

On Thursday night a meeting was convened at Broadmead Rooms, Bristol, by a body styling itself the "Bristol Emancipation Society," to adopt an address expressive of gratification at the re-election of President Lincoln, and the consequent continuance and extension of the anti-slavery policy which the Federal Government has inaugurated under his administration. The room was crowded to excess. The following account of this "demonstration" is taken from the Bristol *Daily Post* of yesterday:

"At the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting, Mr. Handel Cossham, Mr. A. Warren and others ascended the platform, a movement which excited the dense crowd who thronged the room to the most demoniacal outburst of indignation. Those who had not already got upon the seats jumped upon them and joined the more prominent leaders of the opposition in a volley of hissing and yelling that was perfectly indescribable. Mr. George Powell, who is generally known as the 'workingman,' and usually takes part in meetings having similar objects in view to this one, advanced to the front of the platform, and essayed to address the meeting, but he had no sooner uttered the word "Gentlemen," than he was assailed by the most discordant sounds. Some person near the door had excited the ill-feeling of those around him by uttering sentiments contrary to those entertained by the majority of the meeting, and a cry of "Turn him out" was raised, which served to divert attention, from the upper end of the hall to the point indicated, and Mr. Powell endeavored to avail himself of this diversion, but the utterance of the word "Gentlemen" acted like a talisman, and the crowd forgetting the unlucky wight who had ventured to express his opinions as it were in the enemy's camp, returned to their "first love," and seemed determined to cry the bold Powell down. The meeting cheered for President Davis until they were utterly hoarse, and groaned for "Abe Lincoln" with equal vehemence. The "working man" again made a feeble attempt to address the meeting, and assured them that they were defeating their own object, but this line of argument was futile; it failed to obtain him anything approaching a hearing. He shouted at the top of his voice, "I am here merely to move a chairman; won't you have a chairman?" but in the dire confusion which then existed his words could not have been heard beyond the reach of the reporters' table immediately underneath. An individual in the back gallery here called out, "Stonewall Jackson forever"—a sentiment which evoked the heartiest response, cheer following cheer in quick succession, and increasing in intensity as the applause proceeded. Mr. Powell still stood his ground, and, apparently losing his temper, said, "Do you call yourselves men? There is no manliness about you." [Derisive cheers and laughter.] The speaker said he begged leave to move that Algernon Warren, Esq., take the chair, and then resumed his seat. The meeting not hearing what he stated, cheered vociferously, and waved their hats with the wildest enthusiasm. Mr. J. Harris rose upon the platform, and was understood to second the motion, but if he said anything it certainly was not heard by those who were within a few feet of him. Mr. Warren having assumed the chair, stood up with the playcard convening the meeting in his hand, upon seeing which some person at the lower end of the room commenced singing the bacchanalian song, "We won't go home till morning, till daylight does appear," which was joined in by the great majority of those present, and was accompanied by stamping of feet and other noises. The refrain was sung again and again, and the Chairman's patience having been exhausted, he resumed his seat, and was loudly cheered for having thus admitted his defeat, and again the refrain of the bacchanalian ditty was taken up. An occupant of a seat upon the platform here came forward, and putting his two hands to his mouth, shouted "Hear both sides!" But the meeting had evidently made up their minds to hear neither side. An elderly man, in the middle of the room, standing upon a seat, with frantic gesticulations and the waving of his cap, demanded something upon the rights of an Englishman, but what it was no one could tell, for even to those immediately around him it was but a dumb show. The meeting, conceiving that they had found fresh food for fun in the impromptu orator, crowded around him. Stools were thrown down, a scene of great confusion ensued, and an attempt was made to force him on to the platform, but the old gentleman declined the "honors they would thrust upon him," subsided into silence, and was lost in the crowd. A cry was raised in the body of the room to clear the platform of the sympathisers with President Lincoln, and no sooner was the suggestion made than several hundred persons came surging over the seats like an immense wave, and in the foremost ranks was distinguished the stalwart form of a grenadier. The promoters of the meeting clustered around each other, and formed a sort of secret conclave, discussing, it was presumed, the course best to be pursued, but what resolution they came to we know not, excepting that they stood their ground for some ten minutes or a quarter of an hour after the enemy had successfully assaulted their "position." A number of Lincolnites endeavored to improve the occasion of being brought in contact with their opponents by arguing in favor of Old Abe; but was throwing words away. With mock earnestness a publican advanced towards the centre of the platform, and seeing him come those in the vicinity drew back on either side, leaving a space by the chairman clear. Behind the table, and great even in their defeat, were the devoted band of Federals, and Mr. Cossham, foremost among them, seeing the burly form approaching, courteously removed his hat, and went forward to ask what was wanted. The publican, instead of proposing any plan for queling the disturbance, as Mr. Cossham perhaps expected, requested to know if he could have the sixpence which he had paid for admission returned, upon which some one inquired ironically whether two three-penny pieces would do instead. In the midst of the scuffle the table was seized and turned upside down, and hurled off the platform, while to show the wreck which had been made a chair minus legs was held up, and benches bereft of supports were thrown down. Whilst this scene was being enacted, numerous incidents of an amusing character were witnessed in various parts of the room. Some one suggested that a glass of beer should be sent for Handel Cossham, a remark which was provocative of much laughter, and two respectably dressed persons immediately under the platform indulged in some strong expressions as to the merits and demerits of the North and South, and an animated conversation was brought to a conclusion by one challenging the other "just to come outside." Small shot and dried peas were thrown in great quantities about the hall to the discomfort of many timid persons. Cheers were given for Gen. Lee, and resounded through the room again and again, and, on an excited individual in the middle of the room declaring that he wished to address the meeting in favor of the South, loud cries for "Silence" were raised, and many seemed disposed to give him a hearing; but when the disturbance had almost been quelled, and the meeting had subsided into something approaching order, the gas was lowered, and there was a general rush towards the door. A vast number, however, remained in the room, and an individual in the back gallery commenced singing some ditty—a parody on "John Brown's body"—the burthen of which was that they would "hang Abe Lincoln to a sour apple tree," and the chorus, which was heartily joined in, "Glory, glory hallelujah." Three cheers for the defeat of Cossham were then demanded and responded to, and the gas was further lowered, but the ruse did not this time succeed, and very few left the room. A person from the platform suggested that now they had got the room to themselves (the promoters of the meeting having left) they should pass a vote of thanks to President Davis, and give three cheers for the people of Bristol for the noble manner in which they had shown their true sentiments that night. Let them also give three groans for Abe Lincoln, who knew how to use the bowie knife but not the bayonet, so that he might learn what was the feeling of Englishmen with regard to him. The same individual also proposed a vote of censure upon those who had convened the meeting, and though he spoke amid great confusion, he obtained a hearing, which was refused to the many others who attempted to speak. The gas was once more lowered to a point which but barely served to make the darkness visible, and still a large number lingered in the rooms, and the noise and uproar still continued with unabated fury, until eventually the gas was turned completely off, when stools were thrown down and the room was speedily cleared of its noisy occupants."

FROM THE SOUTH.

Gen. Davidson's Mobile Expedition—The Invasion of Mississippi—Proclamation of the Governor.

THE RAID FROM BATON ROUGE.

The Mobile *Argus* says:

There is no doubt now that a Federal raiding force, consisting of five thousand cavalry, twelve pieces of artillery, and a train of sixty wagons and pontoons, commanded by Gen. Davidson, left Baton Rouge on the 30th ult., and on the 1st reached Pangipaho, or Camp Moore. They burned the conscript camp, gutted dwellings, stores, etc., made prisoners of and carried with them the hotel keeper, post master and all the citizens who were foolish enough to lay themselves liable. In fact they seem to have everything their own way, as there were no forces to confront them. After doing all the damage they could, by robbing, arson and brutal treatment, moved in the direction of Franklin, La., which is the direct route to Pearl River, and did not hesitate to proclaim Mobile as their objective point. Of course this is ridiculous, but may they not attempt to reach the Mobile and Ohio Railroad? and should not preparation be made to defeat that object. This road is very important to us and should be defended. Gov. Clarke has ordered out his reserves, but it will require time to concentrate and organize them. Col. McCulloch is here with a large cavalry force, and we could certainly spare enough infantry and artillery, for a few days, to administer a deserved chastisement upon these devils for their temerity. Oppose them with a sufficient force, and let Governor Clarke get in their rear, and between the two fires he might be pretty roughly handled.

THE INVASION OF MISSISSIPPI.

The people of Mississippi and Alabama must rise at once. The enemy are coming five thousan [illegible] They move on horse- [illegible] mission is to burn and destroy everything along their line of march. The Mobile and Ohio railroad is threatened. So is the Southern road. Even Meridian is not safe unless the people rise to the defense of the State. The occasion demands the exercise of an iron will. Every man is needed for the fight.

Alabama must come to the relief of Mississippi now. She is largely interested in the Mobile and Ohio railroad. It must be defended, and Gov. Watts should throw his strength at the State Line as expeditiously as possible. The emergency is great, and cooperation is demanded on all sides. To arms! to arms! should be the rallying cry everywhere. Unless this force is dispersed all the railroads in this section will be destroyed and immense quantities of subsistence sacrificed.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
MACON, Miss., November 29, 1864.

All persons capable of bearing arms in the counties of Noxubee, Winston, Attala, Yazoo, Holmes and Warren, and in all the counties south of those named, except Hancock, Harrison and Jackson, are ordered to rendezvous at Brandon or Summit, immediately, for the defense and protection of the State. We are invaded in the west and threatened by a large force in the southwest. Let every man come instantly, and we will again frighten back, or we will punish and drive back the foe. Let no man excuse himself because others have heretofore failed and are not yet punished. Justice cannot be administered in a day. If they escape it will not be the fault of the Executive.

Brave, patriotic and honest men seek no excuse from duty. Men who fail in this trying hour are either criminally dishonest in throwing the labor of their protection on others, treasonably indifferent to their country's cause, or they are cowards.

The late organizations, so far as they report, will be continued and augmented, and others may be formed at the places of rendezvous. You will not wait for your companies or battalions, but join at the place of rendezvous. Transportation for the infantry will be furnished on railroads as at the last call. Let all bring arms who have them; bring the best you have. I will be with you to attend in person to your wants. Major Gen. Gardner will have command of the troops and assign them to duty. The militia, when in service, are not liable to conscription.

All persons over fifty years of age, who will form companies for home defense, and arm themselves as a county police, will remain constantly on duty in their county for thirty days, apprehending all who are required to report, and sending them to the place of rendezvous. This they are hereby authorized and required to do, and in case of failure, are liable to the penalties prescribed for disobedience to a call.

All persons who were furloughed for thirty days, on surgeons' certificates of disability, during the late call, where the same disability continues; teachers of schools of twenty scholars; one editor to each newspaper, and such employees as he will certify under oath to be absolutely necessary to the publication of his paper; the Presidents of railroads and all employees absolutely necessary for the operation of the road, as certified on oath by the Presidents, are exempt.

At the places of rendezvous the officers of companies may detail one-sixth of their men for duty in their counties. Ministers of the Gospel not having "regular ministerial duties to perform" are not exempt.

The militia of the northern counties are not now called, as it is believed they will soon be needed elsewhere.

Mississippians, your response to my last call was honorable to you and to your State. The President expressed his pride and gratification.

Let us show again that we are ever ready to defend our homes by meeting the enemy before he desecrates our thresholds.

CHAS. CLARKE.

THE MISSOURI CAMPAIGN.

The 17th Illinois Cavalry—Their Participation in the Campaign—What Missouri Owes Them.

IN CAMP NEAR ROLLA, Dec. 21, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The 17th Illinois cavalry, Col. J. S. Beveridge commanding, which was sent to the Department of Missouri last summer, where it yet remains, having been engaged fighting bushwhackers, and in pursuing Price during his notable raid, is now quartered at Rolla.

When the fight occurred at Pilot Knob, where General Ewing and Colonel Fletcher repulsed Price so handsomely and then retreated in good order, although dismounted, more than seventy miles to Leesburg, the 17th were at Rolla. Not knowing the sequel of the Pilot Knob fight, but supposing a detachment of the enemy was moving near Leesburg, General McNeil ordered Colonel Beveridge to go in that direction and strike a hard blow at the enemy wherever found. Subsequent news of Ewing being intrenched at Leesburg, unable to leave lest the enemy should overwhelm him, changed the order to this form—"Relieve Ewing at all hazards."

With promptness, caution and courage, the 17th reached Leesburg—having, when near Cuba, cleared away a force of several hundred rebel cavalry—and relieved the brave fellows who had supposed captivity after all would be their probable fate. To the men of Illinois Missouri is indebted for their worthy Governor, Colonel Fletcher, who would have been a splendid prize in Price's hands, then on his way to the State Capitol with the bogus Reynolds.

It needs no prophet to foresee the disastrous results of an opposite series of facts. Suppose Ewing not relieved—Fletcher a captive—his brave men prisoners—the bogus governor and his rebel cohorts jubilant on their way to Jefferson City unopposed! Colonel Fletcher was not slow to appreciate and gratefully acknowledge his obligations. When at Rolla he was introduced to Colonel Beveridge by General McNeill, who said, playfully, "You have met before, I believe?" "Yes, yes," he replied, "I met Colonel Beveridge first under circumstances that will impress him on my memory a long time."

For these reasons the Illinois men have felt much pleased with themselves, the more especially as none can dispute their right to the honor, being alone on this expedition.

After this adventure, the regiment was moved to Jefferson City and placed on the right of the line of defense. The men seemed to lay hold with the instinct of veterans, getting ready for the assault. The 2d battalion perfected a partial breastwork, and the 3d, under Major Fisher, originated defenses, which, together, made the most invulnerable part of the line, impregnable, with Illinois men to back it. And, although Price's whole army was massed at that point on the evening of the day he attacked the center, yet he moved off without approaching our line.

During the pursuit of Price, the 17th had no opportunity to do any great things. They were in front of Boonville Oct. 12th, supporting Col. Epstein with the 5th M. S. M., who attacked and drove in the rebel lines, and then covered his return after the fight. On the 15th the 17th were in advance of Sanborn's division of cavalry ten miles, looking after the rebels near Lexington. Two days after this they were sent, under Major Fisher, toward and beyond Marshall, to determine, if possible, the direction of the enemy's movements. Gen. Clark's column, from the capture of Glasgow, had passed through the night before. On the 22d of Oct. the men of Illinois were deployed, dismounted, in support of Catherwood's regiment and the 7th Kansas in their splendid charge at Independence. The next day they were ordered by Gen. McNeill to charge, as a separate column, on Price's wagon train to the right of the point attacked with artillery one and a half mile. Capt. Austin, Lieut. Clarke, Lieut. Black, and a few others, skirmishers, were within striking distance when the regiment was recalled to support the battery.

Two days after this, having reached Price's rear, the Illinois regiment, with others, was in line of battle three times. The first time the enemy fell back without resistance. The second formation was in close column, on the trot, charging by squadrons, at a gallop, with drawn sabres, in the face of a volley from a covert foe. But on reaching the flank and rear of the woods that screened them, the rebels were fleeing on swifter steeds than theirs, and out of reach. The third and last formation was after a leisurely march of two miles over a prairie broken by heavy undulations. Slowly ascending a slope, several regiments were moving in parallel columns of fours, when all at once there stood out in bold relief Price's army—a triple line of battle, supported by heavy columns, and extending two miles. Calm as statuary, fixed to the ground, calmly awaiting the small Federal force in the advance, a large army stood.

That was a test of courage for the 17th. It constituted the extreme left of a brigade of 1,500 men in line of battle, which had formed as they advanced. With so great a disproportion in the opposing forces, no fear or hesitation was seen. Onward steadily, quietly, handsomely. When the center of the brigade wavered, the 17th wheeled by fours to the right, advancing as a support, forming "left into line." Or when the rebels moved up to occupy the ground thus vacated, they wheeled again by fours to the left, obliquing to the front, and again in line on their old ground, with a promptness and decision that would have done them credit at a holiday drill. And when Gen. McNeill had expressed his impatience at the hesitancy of the center and right wing, and their failure to keep pace with the left, and directed Col. B. to "move forward at once with your regiment any how," away they went at the word "forward," not pausing till half a mile in advance, all alone in front of Price's lines, now crumbling and hastening to the woods beyond.

Thus briefly is summed up the military career of the 17th Illinois Cavalry. With all the disposition to do the noblest things dared in the field, the opportunity was not afforded for brilliant deeds. But they have demonstrated their identity with the brave men of Illinois, and are worthy to associate with the proudest supporters of the brave old flag that bears the stripes and stars. Even the Surgeon and his Assistant, Drs. Crawford and Dow, ignoring their green sash in the enthusiasm of the hour of battle, charged and cheered among the foremost.

During the pursuit of Gen. Price, Col. Beveridge for a time commanded the 2d brigade. His peculiar fitness for that position elicited the approbation of his regimental commanders and secured the confidence of the officers and men. Not a few worthy Brigadier Generals are far from being the equals of Col. B. in military science, or fitness for command.

L. C. M.

Serious Illness of Bishop Fitzpatrick.

We regret to learn that the Right Reverend John B. Fitzpatrick, D. D., Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, is very seriously ill, and it is feared, lies at the point of death. Prayers were said for him in the various churches of the diocese yesterday. Dr. Fitzpatrick is about fifty-five years of age, and distinguished in the church as an eminent divine. He has been in feeble health for sometime past, and lately returned from Europe, where he had been traveling to recruit his strength. We [illegible] that he has not preached since his re- [illegible] *ton Journal*, 19th.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Davidson's Raid—Great Destruction of Rebel Property.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Rear Admiral Porter's Fleet

GREAT UNION CAVALRY RAID.

Gen. Davidson's Expedition through the Southern Portion of the Gulf States—Great Destruction of Rebel Property, Etc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Gen. Davidson and his division of Union cavalry, some accounts of whose raiding operations in the lower parishes of Louisiana were some time ago republished from rebel papers, have arrived safely at Pascagoula, La., from Baton Rouge, which place they left on the 27th ult. They moved through the southern portion of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, and the western portion of Florida, meeting with little opposition, and destroying large quantities of rebel army supplies, occupying a number of towns, tearing up railroad tracks, burning bridges, capturing a number of prisoners and two valuable mails, and inflicting immense damage generally upon the enemy. Their operations caused great consternation among the rebels in the country through which they passed. Their entire casualties were 2 killed, 8 wounded, and 40 captured.

The rebel guerillas and bushwhackers continue their depredations on the plantations along the Mississippi river above New Orleans, but they have nearly ceased firing on unarmed transports.

FROM ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLEET.

Great Destruction of Blockade Running Property.

WASHINGTON, Dec 24.—Rear Admiral Porter, under date of the 10th instant, informs the Navy Department of the destruction of the blockade-runner Petrel, driven ashore by a gun boat at New Inlet, Cape Fear River. She was fired upon and sunk, and finally totally destroyed by a northeast gale. She had on board a large cargo of arms and munitions of war, all of which is lost. Rear Admiral Porter reports that, within the last fifty days, the navy has captured $6,590,000 worth of the enemy's property on blockade-runners.

Admiral Porter's fleet arrived off Fort Fisher, New Inlet, on the 20th instant. During its passage it encountered a severe gale, which endangered many of the vessels, it being feared at one time that all the monitors would be lost. All the boats, however, got through safely. It is believed that the attack on the defenses of Cape Fear River was commenced on Thursday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—It is thought here that the attack on the Cape Fear River defenses commenced yesterday. Assuming that all the eighty-seven vessels of the fleet participated, there would be 820 guns on our side.

A RAID INTO THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

Gens. Burbridge and Stoneman Doing Damage on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 22.—The rebel papers contain the following:

"LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 14.—Passengers by the western train to-night report a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, at Bristol, Tenn. The enemy are supposed to be a portion of Burbridge's command from Bean Station. They advanced rapidly, and entered the town at 5 o'clock in the morning, destroying a considerable amount of Government stores, an engine and train on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and the western bound train on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad between Bristol and Abingdon. No positive intelligence of the enemy's number has been received, but they are supposed to have been 5,000 or 6,000. A body of the enemy returning towards Bean Station encountered our forces at Balicoff, a station on the East Tennessee railroad, nine miles east of Bristol, where a fight was said to be progressing at last accounts."

From Down the Mississippi.

CAIRO, December 24.—Memphis dates of the 22d, and New Orleans of the 17th, have been received.

It is ordered by General Dana, in General Order No. 5, that all kinds and descriptions of arms and ammunition, military pyrotechnics, and materials used in their manufacture, saving and excepting a single weapon in possession of any citizen who has received a proper military permit to carry it, now remaining in any private hands within the limits of this Department, will be forthwith transported north of Cairo, and no private property of that description will hereafter be brought south of that post. All such property found south of Cairo on and after the first day of January will be seized by the Provost Marshal or commanding officer, and the owner or agent in charge imprisoned until report is made to the headquarters of the Department of the Mississippi, and the orders in the case are known.

The prize schooner Julia, of Nassau, Acting Ensign Beardsly in charge, with an assorted cargo, captured off the Brazos river, Texas, by the United States steamer Chicora, December 5th, arrived at New Orleans on the 16th.

Colonel F. A. Starring, of the 72d Illinois volunteers, has been appointed Military Agent, with headquarters at New Orleans, to grant and register permits and safe conducts within the Department of the Gulf. Any person attempting to pass the lines or bring in products without his indorsement, will be arrested and tried under the articles of war, and their property forfeited.

A Natchez correspondent of the New Orleans *Times*, writing on the 14th, says: "Refugees report that Lieutenant Earl had died of his wounds. The rumor was discredited, as it was believed, if true, official information would certainly have been sent from the rebel Lieutenant Paddock, who was an old acquaintance of Earl, and a fellow-citizen in Wisconsin."

The Military Situation.

The *Herald*, in an editorial on the military situation, says: "The policy adopted by Lee in his September trip to Georgia has resulted in changing the condition of the war from two great armies against two, to three on our side against one on the rebel." It looks upon Hood's army as virtually destroyed, and says: "Hardee's force cannot be considered an army. With the fall of Savannah and Wilmington, Sherman's whole army could be drawn to the James river, and speedily secure the crushing of Lee and the capture of Richmond." The writer considers the present aspect of affairs highly cheering, and certain to insure the speedy end of the Confederacy.

The *Herald's* Fort McAllister correspondent says: "Thomas has crippled Hood so that he cannot muster 25,000 men. Lee can spare no men. Bragg has 10,000 men on the river, somewhere above Savannah, and 10,000 more at Charleston and Wilmington. Hardee has 15,000 in Savannah. After the fall of Savannah, Sherman's campaign will not be ended." The correspondent thinks he may move upon Charleston and Wilmington.

From Missouri and Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—Our papers this morning announce that they are out of the woods in regard to their difficulties with the Typographical Union of this city, and now voluntarily offer fifty-five cents per thousand ems for composition on the morning papers and fifty-two cents on evening papers and in job rooms.

The three guerrillas who were to be hung at St. Joseph yesterday, have been respited for twenty days by the President.

Application was made yesterday to our County Court by the directors of the Pacific Railroad for issuing seven hundred thousand dollars in seven per cent bonds to run twenty years, for the completion of that road to Kansas City. The application was taken under advisement. In the meantime the railroad company will petition the Legislature for authority to issue such bonds, the county having no such power under the present law.

The weather has moderated somewhat, but there are no signs yet of the ice gorges above and below, giving away.

The celebration of the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Kansas City, Mo., to Lawrence, Kansas, took place on Monday, and on Wednesday last a grand entertainment was given at each end of the road, and a jolly time was had. Trains are now running daily between the points mentioned.

The War in Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Dec. 24.—Some of the Richmond editors, writhing and smarting under the late succession of defeats to their arms, abuse Jeff. Davis in severe language, charging his meddling in military matters as the cause of all their misfortunes.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 21st says its army in Tennessee has been terribly misused, and has suffered awful injury, but it may be restored to full efficiency by the hand that did it after Missionary Ridge, Gen. Johnson.

From Southwest Virginia.

NEW YORK, December 24.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 21st has an indefinite report that the rebel General Breckinridge had two engagements with the national forces under Burbridge, or Stoneman, on last Sunday and Monday, near Glade Spring, Southwest Virginia, and defeated them, and compelled them to retreat precipitately towards East Tennessee. The rebel salt works at Saltville were reported to be safe, though it was believed that the lead works at Marion are destroyed.

From Nassau.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Dec. 24.—The steamer Corsica, from Savannah via Nassau, arrived this morning. Nassau papers contain ridiculous accounts of Sherman's being dreadfully cut up and divided, and of there being 50,000 troops in Savannah to meet him, and the probability of his escape was doubtful.

Wm. Rawson, the new Governor of the Bahama Islands, arrived at Nassau.

A Gen. Lee is reported by the Nassau *Guardian* to have left Nassau on the 15th, in the steamer Darien for Bermuda.

Rebel Cotton Order.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The rebel Col. Scott, in an order dated at Clinton, La., directs that all prisoners caught going in the direction of the Union lines, with cotton to sell to the Yankees, shall be punished with one hundred lashes each.

Mosby Reported Killed Again.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—A special to the *Tribune*, from Washington, kills Mosby again, by a report from Piedmont.

Fire in New York—Loss $150,000.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Dec. 24.—An extensive fire occurred in Beekman street last night; loss 150,000. The sufferers are Jos. E. Halsey & Co., hardware auctioneers, $10,000; S. Glen & Bros., hardware, $15,000; Foster & Tower, hardware, $8,000; Bassett & Mace, John H. Scott, Edward Barnes & Co., Lamson & Goodenow, Endicott & Co., losses unknown.

From Savannah, Ga.

The *Examiner* of the 20th, says: "The Government has received official dispatches from Savannah to the 19th, saying all was well."

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

THE END OF TABLE TURNING.—An inmate of a lunatic asylum, driven mad by spiritualism, wishes to try to turn the multiplication table.

To kindred earth all dogs must pass—
This one's short life is over;
As people say, he's "gone to grass,"
Let's hope, poor dog, it's *clover*.

The son of a fond father, when going to war, promised to bring home the head of one of the enemy. His father replied, "I should be glad to see you come home without a head, provided you come safe."

Why is October the right month for a pugilistic encounter?—Because it's the season for a brew, Sir.

"MOTTO FOR CROQUET"—"She stoops to Conquer."

An Irishman was challenged at the polls in Windsor, Vermont, and his naturalization papers demanded. After much hesitation he handed over a paper that proved to be a bill against himself for two barrels of whiskey.

Q. Who swallowed Jonah?
A. The whale.
Q. Then why is a milkman like a whale?
A. Because he gets his prophet (profit) out of the water.

What are the two most sinful letters in the alphabet?—N V.

What are the two most intemperate letters of the alphabet?—X S.

What two letters of the alphabet shall become a necessary adjective?—S N. shall.

What two letters of the alphabet are an ornithological adjective?—B K.

What two letters of the alphabet are most like a peacock?—P N.

What two letters of the alphabet have least in them?—M T.

What two letters of the alphabet are best to drink?—B E or A L.

What two letters of the alphabet are most like the cranium of a drone?—B Z.

What two letters of the alphabet resemble an affectionate remembrance?—A L.

What two letters of the alphabet are not cheap?—D R.

What two letters of the alphabet don't you want your tooth to be like?—A K.

"I say, old fellow, what are your politics?" said one friend, quizzing another. "Conservative; my father was Conservative." "And what is your religion?" continued the other. "Protestant; my father was Protestant," was the answer. "And why are you a bachelor?" said the other. "Because my father was a—oh confound it! don't bother me with your stupid questions."

A lady of our acquaintance, whose temper is not generally considered to be of the best, was insulted by a young gentleman. The incautious young man failed to admire a new bonnet she had on. Mark the retribution. She laid herself out for his capture, successfully—we regret to say—and now the poor wretch is not only bound to admire her bonnets, but, worse than all, to pay for them!

CUSTOMER (*who has been long waiting*). "I say, waiter, how long will my chop be?"

WAITER. "About four inches and a 'arf, Sir!"

Why is a lady perserving fruit like one of the West Indian Islands? Because she becomes a jam-maker.

A chiropodist commences his puff with these words: "All the world has corns; the fairest, boldest, best: Romeo doubtless had corns; Juliet had, probably, and you, ladies and gentlemen, need not blush to expose your feet to the operator."

Why is Shylock a most difficult character to perform? Because it is almost an impossibility to do a Jew.

A venerable Scotch divine, who in his day and generation was remarkable for his primitive and abstinent mode of life, at length fell sick, and was visited by a kind-hearted lady from a neighboring parish. On her proposing to make some beef tea, he inquired what it was, and being informed he promised to drink it at his usual dinner-hour. The soup was accordingly made in the most approved manner and the lady went home, directing him to drink a quantity every day until her return. This occurred a few days afterward, when the lady was surprised to see the beef tea almost undiminished, and to hear it denounced by the worthy clergyman as the worst thing he had ever tasted. She determined to try it herself, and having heated a small quantity, pronounced it excellent. "Ay, ay," quoth the divine, "the tea may drink well enough that way, but try it wi' the sugar and cream as I did!"

From what city of Europe would you be most likely to get a basin of soup? Turin (Tureen).

A brave man: one who isn't afraid to wear old clothes until he is able to pay for new.

A modern physiologist notes the extraordinary fact that, at the dinner-table, every time a man crooks his elbow his mouth opens.

A gentleman being prevailed upon to taste a lady's home-made wine, was asked for an opinion of what he had tasted. "I always give a candid one," said her guest, "where eating and drinking are concerned. It is admirable stuff to catch flies."

Desertions from the battle-field may appropriately be called the *bolts* of war.

"You don't know how to take me," said a vulgar fellow, to a gentleman he had insulted. "Yes I do," replied he, taking him by the nose.

A rich manufacturer at Sedan, somewhat remarkable for his stinginess, went to a celebrated tailor at Paris to order a coat. He asked the price. "A hundred and fifty francs." He thought this rather dear. "I shall furnish my own cloth," he said. "Just as you like, sir," replied the tailor. The coat having been sent, the manufacturer asked what he had to pay for the making. "A hundred and fifty francs," was again the answer. "But I furnished the cloth." "Sir," said the tailor, "I never reckon the cloth," I always give it into the bargain."

A "Fire Escape:" When it breaks out.

Why is gas like poetry? Because it is always found in metre.

Upon a traveler telling General Doyle, an Irishman, that he had been where the bugs were so large and powerful that two of them would drain a man's blood in one night, the General wittily replied, "My good sir, we have the same animals in Ireland, but they are called *humbugs*."

"Children," said a considerate matron to her assembled progeny, "you may have everything you want, but you mustn't want anything you can't have."

"So you are going to teach school?" said a lady to her maiden aunt. "Well for my part, sooner than do that I would marry a widower with nine children." "I would prefer that myself," was the quiet reply; but where is the widower?"

The anger which flushes the face is not so deadly as that which makes it pale. The red heat is less intense than the white.

Why is a man with a cork leg never likely to be forgotten by his friends? Because he is re-membered.

Wanted: The receipt which is given when a gentleman "pays his respects."

A country clergyman was a good deal astonished one day by the jollity of the mourners at a funeral "breakfast," and was gravely told in explanation, "Bless you, sir, they're only dissembling their grief."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1864.

The week just closed has been one of remarkable stringency in the money market. Many customers experienced their first disappointment during the week. Towards the close, owing to the arrivals of currency from New York, St. Louis and Cincinnati, attracted here from the latter two places by the low price of exchange, the market experienced a slight relief, and some customers who had previously been turned away unsatisfied, were enabled to, in a measure, supply their wants. To-day, owing to the near approach of the holidays, and the weak tendency of gold, the demand for money has been less urgent, and the bankers have been enabled to recuperate a little. All loans are at the usual ten per cent rates. The markets to-day are all quiet and weak.

Exchange has experienced a sudden revulsion. For the past three days it has been a drug in the market, and was sold in accordance with the views of buyers. To-day it is quite firm, and in request. The quotable rates ⅛@¼ buying; par selling. Many bankers have been compelled to pay par for bankers' exchange in order to secure a supply for their customers. A few days will probably influence another change from the scarcity of currency.

Gold has been quiet and steady in New York to-day, ranging in price about the same as yesterday. The experience of the bulls for the past week has not been satisfactory to themselves. They practiced strategy in several directions to inflate the price of gold, but have been repulsed in every instance; and it is now understood that the bears are in pretty full feather in the market. The quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, bullion broker, 38 Clark street, were as follows:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

10:30 a. m.	221	3:00 p. m.	221[illegible]
11:00 a. m.	220[illegible]	3:30 p. m.	221[illegible]
12:00 m.	22[illegible]	4:00 p. m.	221[illegible]

The Chicago market was steady during the day at 220 buying. Silver 210; Canada currency 218. Five-twenty bonds are held at 107½ buying; 108½ selling. 10-40s are held at 100¼ buying; 101½ selling. New 7-30 Treasury notes are sold at par and interest. The announcement that the 10-40 bonds were to be withdrawn from the market on the 1st proximo, carried up the price of gold-bearing bonds in New York to-day. 5-20s advanced 1½ per cent; 10-40s 1 per cent; 6s of 1881 ½ per cent; old 7-30s 1½; certificates ½ per cent, &c. These securities will doubtless manifest an upward tendency for some time to come. Now that the new 7-30 Treasury notes are the only securities which the Government has in the market, it is to be hoped that the people will aid the Government and put money in their purse by subscribing liberally to this loan.

The Banking and Insurance offices and the Board of Trade will all be closed on Monday in commemoration of Christmas day.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Closing prices for cash, Dec. 24, 1864, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cumb'd Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6's '81	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (gtd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5-20	[illegible]	[illegible]
P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 7 3-10s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr. cert.	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]

Market—1st Board firm; 2d Board [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1864.

The receipts and shipments, during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS DURING PAST 24 HOURS

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	880	799
Wheat	3,680	....
Corn	1,473	....
Oats	11,634	700
Rye	1,100	....
Grass Seed	1,130	....
Broom Corn	68,558	....
Cured Meats	....	26,350
Beef, brls.	....	290
Pork	265	....
Lard	135,294	91,199
Tallow	17,620	21,271
Butter	....	3,560
Dressed Hogs	2,793	153
Live Hogs	13,812	....
Cattle	579	....
Hides	37,022	23,700
Highwines	80	343
Wool	12,870	....
Lumber	7,000	548,000
Shingles	....	225,000
Lath	....	13,000
Salt, brls.	....	943
Beans, bu.	80	....

The scarcity of currency is still as great as ever, and it continues to exercise a very depressing influence on the markets.

In Provisions we have very little to report. Mess Pork was sold last night at $33.00, but to-day good brands were offered at that price without buyers. Prime Mess Pork declined 50c with sales of 700 brls last night and to-day, at $34.50@35.50—closing at the inside quotation. Bulk Meats were generally neglected. English Meats were dull and nominally lower. About 400 bxs were sold, but the price was kept private. Buyers were offering only 15c for Cumberlands and 19c for Short Rib. Sweet pickled Hams were quiet, with a sale of 100 trcs last night at 17½c, delivered at Milwaukee. Lard was dull and neglected, with sales of country kettle Leaf at 21½c. White Grease was sold at 18c and Yellow at 15½@16½c.

Dressed Hogs were dull, and 25c lower, with sales at $14.00@14.50, chiefly at that range, on divisions of 200 lbs.

Flour was neglected and nominally lower. Wheat declined 2@3c ⅌ bushel, with light sales of No 1 Spring at $1.67@1.68—closing weak at the lowest quotation—buyers generally offering only $1.65 for No 1 Spring. Corn was quiet and steady at 93@94½c on track. Oats were 1c lower, with sales of No 1 at 64½@65c—closing quiet at inside prices. Rye was quiet at $1.20 for No 1, and $1.18 for No 2. Barley was steady and firm at $1.40 for New No 2 in store, and $1.65@1.70 delivered.

Highwines were dull, and declined 3@4c ⅌ gallon, with sales of 50 brls at $2.03—sellers generally holding at $2.05.

In Groceries the market has been rather quiet. In Rio Coffee we note a further decline of ½c ⅌ lb. We quote fair to prime at 46@47½c ⅌ lb. Raw Sugar is in moderate supply and firm, but with no essential change. Hard and Coffee Sugars are becoming scarce, and the market firmer with an advance of ½c@½c ⅌ lb on all grades. In Teas the market rules very firm, and in Greens with a strong upward tendency.

Dried Apples continue very active. New York fruit in nominal supply. Ohio in moderate receipt, with an advance of ½c ⅌ lb on previous quotations. Foreign Fruits active and firm.

Game of all descriptions is in good supply, with a very limited inquiry. On Prairie Chickens we reduce quotations 50c per doz; and Quails 25@50c per doz.

Poultry is in brisk demand. Chickens are in over abundant supply, and prices 25c per doz lower. Turkeys active with sales at an advance of 1c per lb. Geese moderately active and 5c lower.

Carbon Oil active with very inadequate receipts. Market firm at 96c@$1.00 per gallon. Linseed Oil dull and unchanged.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1864.

The week just closed has been a less active one in the Dry Goods trade than the several previous ones, but then a very fair business has been done. The blockade of the railroads has had its influence upon trade, more perhaps than anything else. Our merchants have run their stocks pretty low, and are thus in a condition to meet any emergency in prices that may come, especially if it be a fall in prices. Prices are now firm at our previously furnished quotations.

PORK PACKING AT CHICAGO.

Receipts and Shipments of Hogs this Season—Number of Hogs Packed up to Date.

The receipts of Hogs during the week ending to-day (Dec. 24) amount to 88,919 live and 30,938 dressed—showing a total of 119,857—against 106,706 live, and 19,806 dressed—total 126,512 last week—showing a decrease of 6,655. During the corresponding week in 1863, the receipts were 61,253 live and 38,453 dressed—aggregating 90,159 less than the receipts this week. The following table shows the weekly receipts of Live Hogs from Oct. 1st to Dec. 24, for three years:

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF LIVE HOGS AT CHICAGO FOR THREE YEARS.

Week ending.	1864.	1863.	1862.
October 8	5,009	29,604	12,717
" 15	29,135	31,5[illegible]	21,060
" 22	32,231	30,558	34,544
" 29	[illegible]	37,819	46,544
Nov'mb'r 5	55,438	41,049	26,836
" 12	63,708	75,643	71,548
" 19	80,604	91,960	63,972
" 26	90,443	105,800	65,089
Dec'mb'r 3	85,909	122,895	45,795
" 10	87,409	85,868	73,388
" 17	106,706	58,568	61,645
" 24	88,919	53,623	77,186
Total live to date	762,410	812,911	596,368
Add dressed to date	59,067	90,008	42,224
Total live and dressed	821,477	902,919	638,597

The shipment of Live Hogs during the week ending to-day (Dec. 24) amount to 10,319, against 8,584 last week. The shipments of Dressed Hogs amount to 3,070, against 697 for the week previous. The total shipments amount to 13,389, against 9,281 last week, and 17,395 for the corresponding week of last year.

The following table shows the shipments weekly from the 1st of October to December 24, for three years:

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS OF LIVE HOGS FROM CHICAGO FOR THREE YEARS.

Week ending	1864.	1863.	1862.
Oct. 8	8,080	23,329	9,398
" 15	10,404	26,381	22,452
" 22	15,554	28,686	15,074
" 29	12,451	22,547	10,306
Nov. 5	20,808	17,708	6,757
" 12	17,390	14,099	30,000
" 19	10,031	14,158	16,229
" 26	19,715	20,591	17,041
Dec. 3	24,279	15,673	7,183
" 10	16,438	24,601	1,866
" 17	8,584	14,591	8,904
" 24	10,319	14,306	3,913
Total live to date	183,215	236,719	146,574
Add dressed to date	3,767	17,569	2,200
Total live and dressed	186,980	254,288	148,774

We have not received any actual returns from the packers, but the number of Hogs packed to date, since the commencement of the season, may be approximated as follows:

Receipts Live and Dressed Hogs from Oct. 1st till Dec. 24 821,477
Shipments during the same period 186,980

Left over for packers this season 634,497

By the same process of calculation, the packing up to this date last season amounted to 658,631, and in the season of 1862-63, to 489,843. From this approximation it will be seen that the packing this season up to date falls short some 24,000 as compared with last season, and shows an increase of 144,664, compared with the season of 1862-63.

The "short crop" theorists are not quite so sanguine now as they were some two weeks ago. It is now admitted that we will pack nearly as many hogs this season as last, but interior points will show quite a falling off.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1864.

LUMBER—Received 7,000 feet. Shipped 548,000 feet. Market generally active, and prices continue firm, but with no essential change.

SHINGLES—Shipped 225,000. Market moderately active and unchanged.

LATH—Shipped 13,500 pcs. In fair request and firm at present quotations.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ⅌ M.	$55.00@60.00
Second Clear Boards, ⅌ M.	[illegible]
Third Clear Boards, ⅌ M.	[illegible]
First Clear Plank, ⅌ M.	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank, ⅌ M.	[illegible]
Third Clear Plank, ⅌ M.	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear Dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ⅌ M.	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs.	[illegible]
Posts, ⅌ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending, Dec. 24, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weeks since October 1, 1864:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending Dec. 24	4,280	88,919
Week ending Dec. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Dec. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Dec. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Nov. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Nov. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Nov. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Nov. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 88,919 head.

This is 17,787 head less than were received last week and 27,586 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

DAILY RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	88,919

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Light and common do	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the comparative prices of Hogs this evening, and the corresponding period of last year:

COMPARATIVE PRICES.

	This year.	Last year.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Light and common do	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the preceding tables it will be seen that as compared with the closing quotations of the market on last Saturday evening prices have declined 25c per 100 lbs on prime to extra hogs, and 25c on medium to prime qualities. We this week give quotations of light and common hogs, of which there were none worth quoting in the market last week. The weekly market closes extremely dull, with a decline to-day as compared with the current rates of yesterday of 50c per 100 lbs, and nearly 30,000 hogs in the various yards unsold.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1864.

The week which has now closed has been rather unfavorable for the maintenance of extreme prices. The weather has been much more favorable for trade, but with an unprecedented scarcity of currency the best efforts of drovers and commission men to keep up the market have failed, and a decline on the week has taken place of 25@50c ⅌ 100 lbs.

The receipt were as large as could have been expected, and indeed much heavier than the "short crop" theorists had led us to suppose we should get, amounting to 88,919 live, 30,938 dressed—making a total of 119,857 head. Of these we find that 10,319 head were shipped East, and nearly 30,000 head are in the yards this evening unsold. The quantity therefore purchased by city packers through the week amounts to 79,638 head, or with the balance of 9,000 head left from last week of 88,638 head.

On Monday there were strong signs of increased activity on the part of buyers; but this was soon checked by the difficulty of obtaining currency, and on the transactions of the day prices had declined 10@15c on Saturday's quotations. The additional receipts amounted to about 21,000 hogs, but in the evening there were nearly 17,000 head unsold. The receipts on Tuesday were comparatively light, as the stock trains were delayed by a heavy snow storm; but the scarcity of currency continuing, sales were much restricted, and a further decline of 10@15c ⅌ 100 lbs took place. On Wednesday there was a very marked improvement in the demand, under the influence of which the market advanced 25c ⅌ 100 lbs. This feeling was maintained on Thursday, since which the monetary difficulty increasing, buyers have to a large extent withdrawn from the market, and sales have been made with unusual difficulty.

This the last day of the week has been decidedly the worst for sellers. Including the daily receipts there were about 36,000 hogs in the yards, of which the entered sales only amount to 3,781 head, at a decline of 50c per 100 lbs on yesterday's prices. This falling off in the demand is not wholly to be attributed to the scarcity of currency, as we find that some improvement has taken place in this direction, but also to the close proximity of the holidays. Packers both next and the following weeks, will, as usual at this period, do comparatively little and the general business of the country will necessarily be limited and unsettled. With heavy, or indeed average receipts, prices may be expected to remain weak and the market unfavorable for shippers, whose best interests will certainly be promoted by sending in as little stock as can be helped.

The supply during the week has been scarcely equal in point of quality to that of last week, there having been a larger proportion of coarse hogs and sows, together with light, thin hogs. But, as compared with previous seasons, the receipts are very decidedly in favor of the present one.

With all the drawbacks to which we have referred, confidence has not entirely departed from the market. Some of our best men are still firm in their views, and regard the present check to the previous healthy activity of the market as but referable to monetary difficulties, which, in the present prosperous condition of our commercial interests, will, like the rain cloud, very quickly pass away.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.				
Bogart	Windsor	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	112	213	[illegible]
Allspaw	Frye & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berry	Pomell	114	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHERMAN YARDS.				
Gregory & Co.	Priest	[illegible]	270	12.75
Cooley & Co.	J. E. Norwood	[illegible]	241	11.75
do	do	[illegible]	245	11.75
Otis & Sherry	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	244	12.00
Conklin	J. E. Norwood	97	[illegible]	12.00
Shelly	do	51	[illegible]	12.15
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.				
Stone	Plummer	94		
R. Strahorn & Co.	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	161	[illegible]
J. Gridley	do	210	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Strahorn & Co.	Curtis & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	110	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	114	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conger & Co.	do	61	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Hardee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Shinthaler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Cleaver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenyon	Somers	112	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	111	[illegible]	[illegible]
FORT WAYNE YARDS.				
Ewart	Reynolds	57	[illegible]	12.12½
Whevry & Co.	D. Z. Herb	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.75
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richardson	Gill	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.00
Carter	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peterson	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall	Green	91	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Huntley	131	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, amount according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 4,280 head.

This is 1,269 head less than were received last week, and 417 head less than the receipts of the corresponding period of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

DAILY RECEIPTS.

Sunday and Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	1,156
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows, coarse Oxen, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the comparative prices of Beef Cattle this evening, and for the corresponding [illegible] of last year:

COMPARATIVE PRICES.

	This year.	Last year.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows, coarse Oxen, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]

The demand for good medium to extra grades of Stock has been more active, and prices have advanced 25@50c per 100 lbs on last week's quotations. Inferior qualities are in limited demand and prices unchanged.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 24.—The receipts of Beef Cattle during the week have been light compared with our previous supply for the present season, and also compared with last year. The week preceding Christmas has generally been marked by a very considerable superiority in the quality of the stock on sale, so much so that buyers have been accustomed to look forward with considerable interest to the Christmas market as one when their taste for inspecting well and highly fed stock can be gratified to the fullest. The Christmas market of 1864 is however an exception to the rule, so far as stock is concerned, as with the exception of one drove of 16 head of choice Durham Steers averaging 1,322 lbs sold by Wallwork and Mallory to Hostetter, not for the Chicago, but for the Philadelphia market, at $8.25 ⅌ 100 lbs, and a few single steers, or at the most small lots of two's and three's, the supply has been very little better than we have been getting for the past three months, and as every one interested in our Beef Cattle market knows that has been poor enough for anything.

The principal operators in the yards have been very limited, consisting mostly of a few Government buyers and shippers, the remainder being made up of speculators and city butchers. The demand for anything approaching to fat cattle has been very active, with an inadequate supply; prices have consequently continued firm, with an advance upon previous quotations.

Owing to the scarcity of currency and an inactivity of the market for Beef product, our city packers have been doing scarcely anything; this would have thrown even the small comparative receipts of low medium grades upon the market without buyers, but for an uniform demand for army cattle, the result of which is that the current rates of last Saturday's market on low grades has been fully sustained.

The receipts to-day were light, and the entered sales amount to 651 head at the various yards at $3.50@5.50 per 100 lbs. The market closed moderately active and steady at yesterday's quotations. We note the sales of a very choice, full blooded Durham heifer by L. B. Hosburg to C. P. Albee, weighing 1,800 lbs, at 11c per lb, live weight; it was fed by Sconce, Dixon & Co, of Vermillion county; also of one calf by the same parties, 8 month's old, weighing 800 lbs, at 10c per lb, live weight, fed by S. H. Sutton, of Shenoah, Illinois.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.				
Bixby	H. Smith	35	[illegible]	$4.00
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.				
Enwright	Strahan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Kemler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dambe	Hammond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Frye & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Graber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buckskin	Green	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FORT WAYNE YARDS.				
E. Thompson	Row	[illegible]	[illegible]	$4.00
do	Zeigler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	McGrath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Zeigler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Shafner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Zeigler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Shea	Zeigler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berr	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co	Walk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	Keller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diar	Stanley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Zeigler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	McPherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flanigan	Cooley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenbaum	McPherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Roberts	Webb & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Zeigler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Laden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[All sales of grain made are reported in this market report according to the new rules of inspection, unless otherwise stated. The grade of wheat formerly known as "No. 1 Spring" is now "Chicago Extra," that which was formerly "No. 2 Spring" is now "No. 1 Spring;" that which was formerly "Rejected Spring" is now "No. 2 Spring;" and "No Grade" is now "Rejected." "No. 1 Red" is now "Extra Red;" "No. 2 Red" is now "No. 1 Red;" and "Rejected Red" is now "No. 2 Red."]

FREIGHTS—SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1864. The railroads have advanced their rates of freight 22c ⅌ 100 lbs on fourth-class goods (Provisions, &c.) to the seaboard. The rates now are:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 880 brls; shipped, 799 brls. Market dull and nominally lower. [illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 3,680 bu. Market weak and lower. [illegible] IN STORE—3,000 bu No 1 Spring at $1.67; [illegible]—the market closing very weak, with no buyers at over $1.65.

CORN—Received to-day, 1,473 bu. Market quiet. Sales to-day, 400 bu New Corn at 94½c on track; 2,500 bu do at 93c on track; [illegible] in bags at [illegible] on track.

OATS—Received to-day, 11,634 bu; shipped, 700 bu. Market dull and 1c lower. Sales were: 3,000 bu No 1 Oats in store at 65c; 5,000 bu do at 64½c; [illegible] No 2 Oats at [illegible]—the market closing quiet at 64½c for No 1.

RYE—Received to-day, 1,100 bu; shipped, none. Market quiet. Sales 2,500 bu No 1 Rye at $1.20; 1,300 bu No 2 Rye at $1.18.

BARLEY—Received to-day, none. Market steady and firm. Sales to-day were: 800 bu good by sample at $1.70 del; 800 bu do at $1.65 delivered; 800 bu new No 2 Barley in store at $1.40.

ALCOHOL—Quiet and easier—closing at $4.05@4.10 ⅌ gallon.

BUTTER—Received to-day, none; shipped to-day, 3,560 lbs. Market quiet. We quote:

Prime Dairy, in Crocks and Tubs	[illegible]
Roll Butter	[illegible]
Shipping Butter	[illegible]
Grease Butter	[illegible]

BAGGING—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Stark, A, 2 bu seamless, per 100	[illegible]
Monitor, 2 bu seamless, per 100	[illegible]
Chicago, A, 2 bu seamless, per 100	[illegible]
Waverly, A, 2 bu seamless, per 100	[illegible]
Manchester Linen, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Hampden, 2½ bu seamless, per 100	[illegible]
American Prairie, A, 2 bu seamless, per 100	[illegible]
Longwood, A, 2 bu, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Corn Exchange, A, 2 bu, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Garden City, A, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Empire, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Excelsior City, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Cascade, A, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Gunny, 2 bu, per 100	[illegible]
Burlaps, 4 bu, per 100	[illegible]
Gunny Bags, 2 bu, per 100	[illegible]
Paper Flour Sacks, ⅛ brl, per 100	[illegible]

CHEESE—In fair supply. Prices steady at previous quotations. We quote:

Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]
Western States	[illegible]

COFFEE—The market continues quiet and prices less firm. The following are the revised quotations of the market:

Java, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Java, O. G., in mats	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

CIDER—In good supply. Demand moderate and firm, at $7.50@8.00 in round lots, and at $8.50@9.00 in small quantities.

COAL—Market generally active, and in fair supply. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Erie—Brookfield	[illegible]
do Ormsby	[illegible]
Cleveland—Briar Hill	[illegible]
do Mineral Ridge	[illegible]
do Willow Bank	[illegible]
Blossburg	[illegible]
Lump Lehigh	[illegible]
Lackawanna, prepared	[illegible]
Scranton	[illegible]
Pittston	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]
Third vein Peru	[illegible]

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels dull and [illegible] Sales: 1st Pork Barrels at [illegible] Lard Tierces [illegible] in light request [illegible] delivered [illegible]

EGGS—[illegible] tive, with sales at [illegible] ⅌ doz.

FISH—Market generally inactive as usual at the present and succeeding weeks. Prices firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, hf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 2, hf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 1, qr brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 1, hf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 2, hf brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2, hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, large family, hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, ⅌ kit	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, kits, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2, kits	[illegible]
Mackerel, family kits	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank	[illegible]
Herrings, No. 1, pickled, round	[illegible]
Herrings, No. 1, pickled, kits	[illegible]
Herrings, Labrador, large, ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Labrador, large, ⅌ hf brl	[illegible]
Herrings, dried, scaled, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Herrings, dried, No. 1	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, ⅌ hf brl, No. 1	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, ⅌ hf brl, No. 2	[illegible]
Salmon, pickled, kits	[illegible]
Pollock, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Hake, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Halibut, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Oysters, Cove, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Oysters, 2d quality	[illegible]
Lobsters, ⅌ doz, 1 lb cans	[illegible]
Lobsters, ⅌ doz, 2 lb cans	[illegible]
Salmon, ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Salmon, ⅌ hf brl	[illegible]
Salmon, smoked, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

FRUITS—Green Fruits in good demand and firm and unchanged. Dried Apples very active with a limited supply. New York fruit [illegible] with an advance of 1c on previous quotations. [illegible] occasional small lots. Ohio Apples are very firm at an advance of ½c ⅌ lb. Small Fruits [illegible] Market firm and unchanged. Foreign Fruits in fair demand, and firm at present quotations.

GREEN FRUITS.

Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at wholesale	[illegible]
Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at retail, eating	[illegible]
Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at retail, cooking	[illegible]
Lemons, Malaga, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Chestnuts, ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Oranges, Havannah, ⅌ brl	[illegible]

DRIED DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Dried Apples, N. Y., ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Dried Ohio Apples in brls	[illegible]
Dried Ohio Apples in bags	[illegible]
Blackberries, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Raspberries, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, pared, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, unpared, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Raisins, layers, ⅌ box old	[illegible]
Raisins, layers, ⅌ box new	[illegible]
Raisins, M. R.'s, per box old	[illegible]
Raisins, M. R.'s, per box new	[illegible]
Currants, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Figs, Smyrna	[illegible]
Almonds, soft	[illegible]
Almonds, hard	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish	[illegible]
Pears, Bohemian	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

Sales to-day, 130 brls Ohio Apples at [illegible] do at 14c; 80 bags [illegible]

GAME—Prairie Chickens in large supply and dull, with a decline of 50@75c ⅌ doz. Quails in fair supply but less demand. Market easier, with a decline of 25c ⅌ doz. Other descriptions quiet, the demand being more for Poultry, etc. We quote:

Mallards, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Quail, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Small Ducks, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Venison, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Brant, each	[illegible]

GREASE—Market declined [illegible] We quote:

White Grease	[illegible]
Yellow Grease	[illegible]
Brown Grease	[illegible]

Sales to-day, 30 tcs White (Dead Hog) Grease at 18c; 300 tcs Yellow Grease at 16½c; 250 tcs do [illegible] cond-hand packages, at 15½c.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 80 brls; shipped 343 brls. Market [illegible] The only sale reported was 50 brls at $2.03—generally holding at $2.05.

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 2,793; shipped, 153. Market dull and about 25c lower. Sales were as follows: [illegible]

HIDES—Received, 37,022 lbs; shipped, 23,700 lbs. Market quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Green Country, trimmed	[illegible]
Green part cured, trimmed	[illegible]
Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Flint, trimmed	[illegible]
Kip, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]

HAY—The market is in good supply, with a limited demand. Prices rule easy at present quotations. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.	
Timothy, beater pressed, on track	[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed, on track	[illegible]
Timothy, loose	[illegible]
Prairie, beater pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose	[illegible]
RETAIL PRICES.	
Timothy, beater pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose	[illegible]
Prairie, beater pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose	[illegible]

LEATHER—Market quiet and tolerably firm at present quotations.

HEMLOCK.			
Harness ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Collar, ⅌ ft	[illegible]
Kip, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter sole	[illegible]
Kip, m'd ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco sole	[illegible]
Calf, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco good damaged	[illegible]
OAK.			
Slaught'r Sole, h'vy	[illegible]	French Calf, 31	[illegible]
do do light	[illegible]	French Calf, [illegible]	[illegible]
Harness ⅌ lb	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoines	[illegible]
Upper	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoines, Second	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 light and medium	[illegible]	Linings, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 h'vy	[illegible]	Roans, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Calf, Extra	[illegible]		
French Kip, 1st choice	[illegible]		
French Calf, 27	[illegible]		

ONIONS—Market active, with a fair supply. Prices firm at $1.50@2.00 ⅌ bu.

OILS—Linseed Oil dull and firm at present quotations. Lard Oil active and the market [illegible] Other descriptions in fair demand and unchanged. We quote:

Linseed Oil, raw, round lots	[illegible]
Linseed Oil, boiled	[illegible]
Olive Oil, per gal	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, pure	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Mecca Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]
Whitefish Oil	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—The supply continues very limited and below the demand. Market very firm at our present quotations. We quote:

Best White Oil, 120 test, ⅌ car load	[illegible]
Benzole, ⅌ gal	[illegible]

POULTRY—Chickens in large supply, though there is a good demand, there was a surplus remaining over this evening, which [illegible] have to sell at low figures. Turkeys active at present quotations. Geese in fair demand with a good supply. We quote:

Chickens, live, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Chickens, dressed, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Ducks, dressed, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Turkeys, dressed	[illegible]
Turkeys, live	[illegible]
Geese, dressed	[illegible]

POTATOES—Market moderate [illegible] good supply. Prices steady at previous [illegible] We quote:

Choice Potatoes ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Common Potatoes ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Choice Potatoes ⅌ bu	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—The market [illegible] and owing to the scarcity of money [illegible] lower. After the receipt of the late [illegible] patch, the feeling among holders was [illegible] was no response on the part of buyers.

Mess Pork—Very dull. Sales last night [illegible] brls city packed at $33.00; 100 brls do [illegible] ered at Milwaukee. To-day Mess Pork was offered at $33.00 without buyers.

Prime Mess Pork—Market dull and 50c lower. Sales were: 100 brls city packed (last night) at [illegible]; 100 brls do (last night) at $35.50. To-day the sales were: 100 brls city packed at $34.50; 100 brls Peoria packed at $34.75.

Sweet Pickled Hams—Dull. Sales—100 trcs Sweet Pickled Hams (last night) at 17½c, delivered at Milwaukee.

English Meats—Dull and nominally lower. Sales—300 bxs Cumberland and 100 bxs Short Rib Middles on p. t.

Green Meats—Dull. Sales 1,000 pcs Green Shoulders at 14½c.

Beef Hams—Quiet. Sales 100 brls Beef Hams at $23.50 delivered at Milwaukee.

Lard—Dull. Sales 100 tres prime city steam Lard on private terms; 58 tes country Kettle Lard at 21½c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed in good demand and firm. Sales 4 bags poor quality at $2.25. TIMOTHY—In fair demand and firm at $5.25@5.50. CLOVER—Scarce and firm at $13.50@14.00.

SALT—Market quiet and steady. We quote:

DOMESTIC—Fine	[illegible]
Coarse Salt	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	[illegible]
Dairy, without bags	[illegible]
FOREIGN—Ground Alum, ⅌ sack	[illegible]
Liverpool Dairy, ⅌ sack	[illegible]

SUGAR—The market is fairly active, and prices firm at our present quotations. Refined Sugars are in very limited supply, with an advance of ½c on all grades. We quote:

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
Molasses Sugar	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
N. Y. A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—Market quiet and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Cuba Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]
Philadelphia Bee Hive	[illegible]

TEA—The market is moderately active, and prices firm at present quotations. Green Teas out of season are becoming scarce, and stocks cannot be replaced at present prices. There is consequently an upward tendency. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine	[illegible]
do do finest to choice	[illegible]
Oolong, inferior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Souchong, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

TALLOW—Market quiet. We quote:

Prime Packing House	[illegible]
No. 2 Tallow	[illegible]
Country Tallow	[illegible]

TOBACCO—Manufactured Tobaccos are in fair demand, and firm at present quotations. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
SMOKING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common Stems	[illegible]
PLUG TOBACCO—	
Natural Leaf	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium guaranteed	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

VINEGAR—Market active and firm at present rate. We quote:

Pure Cider Vinegar, ⅌ gal	[illegible]
Pure Malt Vinegar, ⅌ gal	[illegible]
Common Malt Vinegar, ⅌ gal	[illegible]

WOOL—Received, 12,870 lbs. Market quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Coarse and medium fleece, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Factory Tub-washed, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

WOOD—In good supply, with an active demand. Prices firm at present quotations. We quote:

Beech, ⅌ cord	[illegible] delivered
Maple, ⅌ cord	[illegible]

CANCER, FISTULA, PILES and malignant Tumors, including cancer of the womb, are successfully cured upon a new and philosophical system of medical practice, by Dr. D. MACRAE, without the use of the knife. [illegible] Office at 169 South Clark street, Chicago. D. MCCRAE, M. D., late Surgeon U. S. Army. (Address P. O. Box 2186.)

NEW INVENTION.—H. Von Essner's Aromatic Polish, for pianos and furniture, [illegible] to the article to be polished. MANN & WYCHE, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, sole agents for Chicago.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—Kid-Lined Mittens and Gloves for Ladies, Kid Lined Gloves and Mittens for Boys, [illegible] of all kinds, FOR GENTLEMENS' WEAR. Buckskin Gloves and Mittens for Laborers. Gloves for the [illegible] in the Army, at BOWEN'S, 28 Clark street, Chicago, over the U. S. Express Office.

TO LIVERPOOL SHIPPERS—The Grand Trunk Railway and Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Line to Liverpool. VIA PORTLAND. Are prepared to give Through Bills of Lading [illegible] Apply to JACOB FORSYTH, Agent, 48 Clark street.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—The proprietors of the New York Museum of Anatomy have determined to issue their Lectures on Marriage [illegible] laws of Nature. These invaluable Lectures [illegible] forwarded free, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine, 618 Broadway, N. Y.

Special Notices.

Dr. James.

of James' Hospital, Custom House street, established in 18, now permanent 16 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, Spe the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DIS DISEASES, OR A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL cures them without resorting to Mercu Potassii, arsenic or any poison, but with a POSITIVE CURE for all humors and

WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, and Diurnal Emissions, brought on by early indiscretions, excess or entailed causing loss of memory, confusion, de and oftentimes insanity, with other treated and radically an infallible method, saving much time and Gleet, Gonorrhea, Stricture and all diseases the causes, of a private nature, radically

of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where has become poisoned, producing blotches on small watery blisters, pains in the head and sore throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofula with an endless number of sufferings. is recommended by the press generally of the medical faculty, and professors of med etc. Those afflicted should apply imme be cured of these horrible diseases. Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 16 between State and Dearborn streets. from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m. Consultations de3-a212-2w

Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying same time the Means of Self-Cure. By one cured himself after undergoing considerable by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, may be had of the author. NATHANIEL Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

Dr. A. B. Knott,

Clark street. P. O. Box 1034, Chicago, Ill. Diseases, and diseases of a Chronic charac have defied all other treatment yields readily new mode of treatment and is permanent. sent to any address upon receipt of stamp the case. Let those who contemplate marriage him if they would avoid evils to themselves All communications and consultations confidential. de22-b9.5-7t's

R. BIGELOW,

Confidential Physician,

consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, block from the Postoffice, on all Chronic Dis and Diseases of a private and delicate nature to which he treats with unparalleled success. separate, where Ladies and Gentlemen can con Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. Consultations confidential. Consultation free. Postoffice Box 154. Inclose two stamps and Guide to Health. no28a119-4w

Legal Notices.

ASTER'S SALE—State of Illinois, Cook county, ss. In the Superior Court of Chancery. HAMILTON, by T. H. MARSH, her next friend, HUNTER, ASENATH HAYES and MARY T. JEROME BRECHER, CAROLINE KNOX, ROBERT and WARREN HAYES.

Pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, entered in the above entitled, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1864, on a bill partition. Notice is hereby given, that on the twelfth day of January next, at ten the forenoon of that day, the undersigned, a Chancery of the said Superior Court of Chicago, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, north half of block number eighty six, (86) in section addition to the city of Chicago, Cook and State of Illinois, together with all and sin hereditaments and appurtenances. By the said decree the premises aforesaid will be of and sold in four parcels, each fifty feet in width, through from the river front to Wells st. privilege to the purchaser of any one piece of taking the whole that may remain un provided the aggregate of the four parcels shall sixty thousand dollars. The sale will be for cash down and partly on credit secured on property; more particular terms, in those respects, ascertained by examining the decree or by in of the master, on the sale, or at any time previ

December 19th, 1864.

HIRAM F. MATHER, in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Compl'ts Solicitor. de20-40 jan12

PROVIDENCE S. C.—Supreme Court. SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1864. the application of Nathan F. Dixon for an order to the bill-holders of the Hopkinton Bank claims upon the Receiver. adjudged, ordered and decreed that the said cause a notice to be published in the Providence Journal, Chicago Tribune and New York Tri directing the holders of the bills of said Hopkinton Bank and the claimants upon the Receiver to bring in and present the bills of said Bank, claims upon said Receiver, at the Hopkinton Bank in Westerly, on or before the fifteenth day 1865, or their claims shall be forever barred against said Receiver; said notice to be published at least two months after the fifteenth day of December, 1864.

as the decree of Court 22d day S. T. 1864. By order JOHN A. GARDNER, Clerk.

Proposals.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 14 Garrett Block, Chicago, December 20, 1864.—Sealed proposals (in du will be received by the undersigned, till 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, for supplying the United States with the following Sub Stores, viz: barrels of best quality Spring Wheat Flour manufactured from prime Spring Wheat in strong flat hoop barrels, (the kinds to be specified.) barrels of the flour to be delivered in Chicago, times and as the Commissary may direct. barrels to be delivered at Springfield, Ill., at times and places as the Commissary of that post barrels to be delivered at Rock Island, at such and place as the commissary there may direct. flour must be inspected by an authorized inspec contractor's expense, and delivered free of dray. samples of flour, with a copy of this advertisement, accompany each proposal. from parties unknown to the undersigned, must accompanied with a guarantee of two responsible payment to be made in such funds as may be fur by the United States. all bids may be rejected. proposals may be had at this office. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.

Northwestern Bank.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, August 30, 1864. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all of the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act. Now, therefore, I, HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirtieth day of August, 1864. HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL! CHICAGO, Sept. 20th, 1864. Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and Shamokin Company of Pennsylvania, can now supply fami brewers, bakers and country dealers, with Lump, Egg, Small Egg, Range and Chestnut Coal, by single ton or cargo, AT LOWEST MARKET Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, Ridge and Illinois Coals. street, 128 South Market street, 222 East Madison and South Clark street, north of the C. B. & Q. Crossing. Post Office Box 6157. ROBERT LAW.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY. Capital Stock, - - $1,000,000. 100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH. Subscription Price $2 per share. LANDS YIELDING LARGELY. OFFICERS: DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President. T. PHIPPS, Vice President. BASSETT, Secretary. are open for subscription at the office of the No. 24 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y. of the Company are situated in the heart Region, and include portions of those well localities "the McElhenny farm, the two Mc farms," and other improved and valuable territories, including over Two Thousand the best Oil Territories along Oil Creek and in Virginia, now under progress of successful devel and oil is already regularly and largely pro seven wells upon them. the Company, P. O. Box 5363, New York.

Petroleum Oil Company.

The President Petroleum Company

President, Venango Co., Penn.

Organized under the Laws of Pennsylvania.

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L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New York.
J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New York.
CLAPP, Esq., General Resident Superin
Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,

DIRECTORS:

EDWARDS, Esq., New York.
CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren
WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & New York.
Esq., President, Venango Co., Penn.
SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New

are put into the company at the unprece price of one hundred dollars per acre, the known for oil bearing territory, and form

CAPITAL STOCK $5,000,000.

In shares of $25 each, par value. Subscription price $5 per share being in full payment for a $25 Share.

No further call or assessment to be made. received for less than 20 shares—$100. shares, or $100,000, reserved for Working Capital. subscribing in this Company will receive an of stock in two other companies, further charge. OF THESE COMPANIES are located River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BORING TERRITORY OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN the adjoining property known as the Holdrick" wells, and "Pithole Creek" known for their immense supply of oil. this property are being sunk with great large supplies of oil. and, to parties of limited means, inducements are offered. in this company get $5 stock and for each $1 invested, without furth books, maps, and all other information at the office of the Subscription

L. H. SIMPSON & CO., 64 Cedar street, New York. tions taken for less than ONE DOLLARS. de11-b26-1m-is

NIGHT SCAVENGER. CHARLES KUNZ the CLEANSING OF PRIVIES, and re move matter of all descriptions. Orders Office Box 4143, Chicago.

Educational.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY. The next Term of this Institution will open Tuesday, Jan. 3d, 1865. For particulars address LEWIS M. JOHNSON, M. A., Principal, Lake Forest, or PETER PAGE, Secretary. de14-b80-3t

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, Southwest corner of Lake and Clark sts. CAPITAL, paid in - - - - $600,000. E. AIKEN, President. SAM'L M. NICKERSON, Vice Pres't. E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

Meeting of Stockholders.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, Will be held at the office of said Bank, 32 Lasalle st., on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1865, for election of Directors for the ensuing year, to act upon any proposed change or amendment to the Articles of Association, and upon all other business that may legally come before said meeting. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. Chicago Dec. 8th, 1864. de9-a825-30tis

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 39 Lake-St, Chicago, Illinois. ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c., Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers. J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y. H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago. se15-m706-tf

Commission Merchants.

ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPMENTS OF DRESSED HOGS, PROVISIONS, &c., For sale in this or Eastern markets. CULVER & CO., de7-a781-1m Commission Merchants.

PRATT & CO., BUFFALO, N.Y., Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE, Manufacturers and Dealers in Foundry Pig Iron, Bar Iron, assorted Hammered Horse Shoe Iron, Norway Nail Rods, Cut Nails and Railroad Spikes. no11-w86-3m

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, '64. The undersigned have formed a co-partnership in this city for the purpose of transacting a General Commission and Produce Business Under the name of HENING, FLINT & PEARCE. Our long experience in the selling of Western Produce, will we think, enable us to render satisfactory sales of all property placed in our hands. We are prepared to make advances upon property consigned to our address. ROBERT M. HENING. T. J. S. FLINT. ALBERT PEARCE. C. C. WINANS. no15-w226-6m

Business Cards.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a co-partnership under the name of BRAINERD, IVES & CO., For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce Business. Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office 209 South Water street, (up-stairs.) Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864. G. R. BRAINERD. G. A. IVES. D. G. BROWN. oc1-t380-3m

GREGG & HUGHES, Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers, No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. W. T. HUGHES, Chicago. [no7-t652-3m]

Miscellaneous.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, Dec 21, 1864. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at their office, on Tuesday, January 10, 1865. E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. de23-b634-10t

Butterfield's Overland Despatch, A THROUGH FREIGHT LINE, has been established, and is prepared to receive all classes of Freight in the principal cities east of the Mississippi river and to transport the same from point of shipment TO ALL POINTS IN COLORADO, IDAHO, UTAH AND MONTANA TERRITORIES, Upon Through Contract Rates and Bills of Lading. The shipper upon this Line having a CONTRACT RATE THROUGH avoids all uncertainties of Rates west of the Missouri river, which have heretofore been so annoying and even disastrous. Letters of inquiry addressed to our office at Atchison, Kansas, or No. 1 Vesey street, Astor House, New York, or No. 34 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, will be promptly and reliably answered. D. A. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietor. A. W. SPALDING, Gen'l Agent, New York. H. S. NICHOLS, Agent, 34 Clark st., Chicago. de23-b686-1w

THE TARR FARM PETROLEUM CO., of the City of New York. CAPITAL $3,000,000. 30,000 Shares Par Value $100 each. Office, 61 Cedar street, New York. TRUSTEES: GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq. New York. Hon. ROGER AVERILL Danbury, Conn. WILLARD PARKER, M. D. New York. ALANSON A. SUMNER Albany, N. Y. E. E. BELDEN, M. D. New York. J. T. SANGER New York. JAMES WADSWORTH New York. To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania, the name of this Company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties. There is no better Oil Territory. It embraces interests in fee and in more than Twenty productive wells and in Twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product. We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment. A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per Share, BEING ONE-HALF OF ITS PAR VALUE. The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled. JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., 61 Cedar street, New York. de16-b477 1mis

TO THE LADIES OF CHICAGO.—MRS. M. M. GROSS, M. D., Physician to the Female Department of the Green Mount Cure, Richmond, Ind., desires to inform her friends that she will again open an office in Chicago on the Second Day of January, For the special treatment of Chronic Diseases of Women and Children. Mrs. GROSS has made this class of disease a specialty, having had constantly under her care during the past eleven years, from 30 to 40 ladies from all parts of the Union. The remarkable success which has attended her mode of treatment is well known throughout the West. Mrs. GROSS, although a regular graduate of medicine, is nevertheless untrammeled by any particular school of medicine, making use of those remedies which a long and successful practice has proven to be most beneficial. Mrs. GROSS may be found at the STEWART HOUSE corner of Washington and State streets. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. de17-b527-1m

STORAGE.—Good Storage Room is offered for FLOUR, PORK, PROVISIONS OR SUNDRIES, By the Western Transportation Company FOOT OF STATE STREET. TERMS MODERATE. de21-b825-10t JOHN W. TUTTLE, Agent.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Co., For the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1865, at Ten o'clock, a. m. L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 20, 1864. de21-b795-12t

TO SHIPPERS OF "DRESSED HOGS."—The Grand Trunk Railway, in connection with the "Vermont Central" are fully prepared to give quick despatch to all perishable property to Boston and the principal New England cities

The Grand Trunk

Has also perfected arrangements to forward the same description of property to New York with unusual care and speed. JACOB FORSYTH, Agent, de15-b377 15t 48 Clark street.

A BASE IMITATION OF MY PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER is now being offered to the public. BEWARE OF IT! It is so rotten that when dampened for copying it will hardly hold together by its own weight. Be sure to ask stationers for the genuine. WILLIAM MANN, no4-v387-3m's 43 South Fourth st., Philadelphia.

RATTAN STREET AND STABLE BROOMS, ALL SIZES. Made at the Brush Factory, 204 Randolph-St. We are also making Bass or Kior Brooms for sweeping Packinghouses, Distilleries, Breweries, Warehouses, &c., where they are required to be used wet or dry. Try them, they are the best ever made for the purpose. GEO. R. GERTS & CO. no27-a16 1m

UNITED PIANO MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY. Chartered 1860. 84 Walker Street, New York. Our organization enables us to furnish better Piano than any other house. These Pianos are only for sale at SMITH & NIXON's new and splendid warerooms, and there is no other agency in Chicago. no28-w871-1mis

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE UNCONVERTED SHARES OF GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD STOCK.—The dividend of three and one-half per cent, subject to Government tax, declared payable on and after the first of December instant, on the Preferred Stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, will also be paid, on and after this date, at the Company's office in New York or Chicago, to the parties in whose names the unconverted shares of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company now stand, upon the presentation of the certificates at either of the said offices for the endorsement thereon of the payment of the dividend, each unconverted shares amounting to $186 out of $5,284 shares, and much of which is understood to be held in trusts or by agents and persons not as yet enabled to convert the same. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, New York, Dec. 10th, A. D. 1864. de21 b6.5-7t

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Madame CORA JAMES, independent and reliable Clairvoyant and Physician, can be consulted at her office, 94 Washington street, between Dearborn and Clark, on all matters of the past, the Present and the Future, tells of absent friends, recovers lost or stolen property, inheritance, voyages, marriages, lawsuits, and in all matters of business life. As a physician, Madame James can, in a clairvoyant state, tell your disease and its cause, and warrants to cure Chronic Diseases of every name and nature, without the use of any poisonous drugs. Invalids don't despair of a cure, but give Madame James a call. Hours from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Consultation fee $1.00. de11-b84-13tis

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS.

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 17th day of December, 1864.

☞ "To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for 'ADVERTISED LETTERS,' give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ "If not called for within ONE MONTH, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

☞ "Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week.

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Post Office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's POST OFFICE and STATE, STREET and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request the answers to be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. PLACE the postage STAMP on the UPPER RIGHT-HAND corner, and LEAVE SPACE between the stamp and direction for POST-MARKING without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POST OFFICE and STATE, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer."—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

LADIES' LIST.

Atkins Robert miss
Andrews Harriet M mrs
Ayer P B mrs
Avery Elizabeth C mrs
Ash Lottie E mrs
Arnold Sarah mrs
Andrews Hannah mrs
Appleton ElizabethAmrs
Anderson C mrs
Allen C E mrs
Alfred G mrs
Allen F B mrs
Adlard Mary A mrs
Adams Mary mrs
Abbott John S C mrs
Adams S M mrs
Adkins Anna L mrs
Austin M C mrs
Allen Linda miss
Allen Josie miss
Alexander Demanas miss
Alexander Abby miss
Allen Emma E miss
Alenin Emmily miss

B

Birdsall J H mrs
Bickford Leonard F mrs
Bishop Martha mrs
Bending James mrs
Berry Harvey mrs
Benson C mrs
Bell Cordelia mrs
Bean Mary Ann S mrs
Bechrold Jacob mrs
Betes Maria mrs
Baxter Sarah M mrs
Bassett Cronia mrs
Bates M N mrs
Barrett Charles mrs
Baggett Emeline mrs
Babbitt E H mrs
Baird P S mrs
Bailey Lottie mrs
Barrett F M mrs
Burns Anne mrs
Burke Mary M mrs
Burnham Lorin mrs
Burdick S G mrs
Bulluck Mary mrs
Buhel M A mrs
Bryant Lucy M mrs
Broady Rachel mrs
Brinan C mrs
Bristol Mattie mrs
Brainard mrs
Braddock Teressa mrs
Bradwell A mrs
Bradshaw Agatha mrs
Boydell A mrs
Boswell Mary Jane mrs
Boomer L B mrs
Bostwick Frank mrs
Bolles Carrie P mrs
Blackman Said mrs
Bland Sarah mrs
Bopp Kate mrs
Bowman Ella S miss
Black Emma J miss
Blodgett Electa miss
Bly Nellie miss
Benedict Mattie miss
Berry Annie L miss
Benty Maggie miss
Baubien Frances miss
Bean Edna miss
Beckwith Nellie S miss
Begg Jessie miss
Beardsley Fanny miss
Bartlett Emma miss
Bartlett Anna miss
Bennett Maggie miss
Barnard Lucretia miss
Banks Mary miss
Backus Elizabeth miss
Babcock C S miss
Buckley N miss
Brown E O mrs
Bennett Jennie L miss
Brackbell Lou M miss
Brack Effie miss
Bowles Alice M miss
Bourdan Emma miss
Boyce Rebecca miss
Bowe Catharine miss
Boodley Julia Ann miss
Boland Elizabeth miss
Blaney Margaret miss
Blay M A miss
Butler Jennie miss
Butterfield Mattie miss
Burr Ophelia B miss
Buckley Caelia miss
Browne Elizabeth miss
Brownell Adam miss
Brooks Hattie Ann miss
Brigham Nellie miss
Brewster Sylvia A miss
Brew M A miss
Brengenberg A miss
Brown Gertrude L miss
Brekson Jennie
Boyle Bridget
Burroughs Phebe Ann
Bloke Mary

C

Cronin Mary G
Crawford Catharine
Coulter Mary
Casson Mary
Chapman Hemlea
Colkins Caroline miss
Cray Rosey miss
Coulman Jennie B miss
Crockett A N miss
Crowell N J miss
Crawford Mary Ann miss
Cowles Carrie D miss
Cotter Maria miss
Cotton miss
Corrigan Mary miss
Cowen Mary J miss
Cook E R miss
Camden Caroline miss
Cannors Lizzie miss
Connelly Elizabeth miss
Conor Eliza miss
Columbus Elizabeth
Cherigan Onie miss
Chapman Mattie G miss
Champlin Minnie miss
Chambers Ava W miss
Cavenagh Lone miss
Cavanagh Mme miss
Cobb Kittie V miss
Coulthard Jennet B miss
Cavanagh Nellie miss
Carter Catherine miss
Cary Alice miss
Cannon Lizzie A miss
Carey Anna miss
Collins Catherine J mrs
Christian R F mrs
Cushing B H mrs
Cumming Susan mrs
Cutler H M Tracy mrs
Cropper Charles mrs
Cross Isabella mrs
Cronsive Elize miss
Crimmins Mary mrs
Comsey Isabella mrs
Cates Eliza mrs
Cown Margeretta mrs
Cox Robert mrs
Comesky Isabel mrs
Corcoran J F mrs

D

Dunelly Lucy miss
Dwight Maggie miss
Dutton L E miss
Dutton Fannie E miss
Dunbar Nellie miss
Dudy Mary miss
Dunn Julia M miss
Dunphey Emma miss
Downey Lizzie miss
Doyle Ann miss
Donohue Rosanna miss
Dimock Rhoda miss
Denny M H miss
Dellit Sarah miss
Depen Cynthia E miss
Dear Cornelia miss
Day Lottie R
Dean Nettie E
Dye McE mrs col
Dupuy Nelly mrs
Dunne Jane mrs
Dutton B mrs
Dunigan Jennie mrs
Duvanson Margaretta

E

Evans Julia
Ellis Lucy J
Everets Eliza miss
Ellsworth Henr'ta C miss
Exim E miss
Eldridge Sarah
Edgerton Austin H mrs
Everts Charles E mrs

F

Foster Charles mrs
Furbeck R W mrs
Furbeck John mrs
Frantz Mary A mrs
Fowler Edward mrs
Forest J E mrs
Forister Levi A mrs
Flanigan Ann mrs
Flint M G mrs
Fish Mary G mrs
Firbeck Adeline mrs
Fitzgerald M mrs
Finch Caroline mrs
Figg Mary J mrs
Funy Catherine mrs
Felker Neily mrs
Farlin Hariett mrs
Farrar George F mrs
Fagan Johanna mrs
Foley Elizabeth miss
Fay Roda miss
Fitzpatrick Kate Jane miss

G

Gallagher N A miss
Grey Flory J miss
Grady Mary A miss
Gannaer Laura T miss
Groesbeck Mary B miss
Guffing Georgia miss
Greenwood Mattie miss
Guffin Mary miss
Goodrich Mary miss
Gibbs Ellen miss
Gates C miss
Gilson Caroline miss
Gibbs Emma miss
Geger D miss
Gelch Caroline miss
Garner Manda miss
Gallup Libby miss
Gallagher N A miss
Grey Flora J mrs
Grey Ann O mrs
Guernsey Electa mrs
Green Hattie mrs
Green Cornelia mrs

H

Highland Cath Miss
Higgins Mary miss
Harrison Elizabeth mrs
Hogan Maggie miss
Hupt Cath miss
Hailstop H miss
Hall Anie C mrs
Hawley Alice miss
Haggard Clara miss
Harday Susan mrs
Hagerman H N mrs
Habe Jennie mrs
Hadden Amelia miss
Hackett Nellie miss
Hall Hattie A miss
Hampson Oliver mrs
Hamilton Margret miss
Hanlon Thomas mrs
Hanfin Mary miss
Hands Eliza miss
Hanckett H S mrs
Harman Emily S miss
Harrise Myria miss
Harmon L mrs
Harris Hannah miss
Harrison Mary Jane mrs
Harris Godfrey mrs
Harris Susan miss
Harvey Annie miss
Harris Elizabeth miss
Harder Mary Ann
Harden Frances E miss
Harris Bell miss
Harris Emily miss
Harrison MaryJane mrs
Harter Sarah S miss
Hartley Mary mrs
Hartwell mrs
Hart H mrs
Hearty Elizabeth mrs
Hassey Mary Jane miss
Haskell L P mrs
Hatch Gay miss
Haskell Ruthie mrs
Hatch Mary N mrs
Hawley Gertrude miss
Pumphrey Mary V miss

I

Irving Mary miss
Ives Mary Ann miss

J

Jackson Nettie mrs
Jarvis Abbie mrs
Jackson E E mrs
James T C mrs
Jordan Mary E mrs
Jennings Sophronia mrs
Jones Robert H mrs
Johnson Martha mrs
Johnson William dr mrs

K

Kennedy Mary
Keller Jennie miss
Koehn Minnie miss
Knowles Julia miss
King Alice N
King Polly
Klemm Lina miss
Kemplen Carrie miss
Kennedy Margaret miss
Kennedy Mary J miss
Kendall Eva C miss
Kennedy Grace miss
Kenney Kate miss
Kemmem Lucy miss
Kenett Mary miss
Kenny Maggie miss
Kelly Maggie M miss
Kelly B H miss

L

Lawson Louisa C miss
Lamont Anna mrs
Lamb A C mrs
Langer A D mrs
Lamson L B mrs
Landergan Mary miss
Landey Mary miss
Lancey Annie E mrs
Lampher Hattie miss
Lannan Bridget miss
Lawton Caroline miss
Lester mrs
Law Emily J mrs
Lawrence Wm mrs
Leiff Wm W mrs
Lacoint Virginia miss
Lewis Albertine miss
Leyber Catherine miss
Legg C F miss
Lewis Della mrs
Lewis J E mrs
Lowe Mary O mrs
Lowe J H mrs
Loughren Cate miss
Lambly Elizabeth mrs
Laddon Wm mrs
Lynch Cath miss
Lynch Mary mrs

M

Moffet James S mrs
Mayoine A B mrs
Maddie Annie miss
Mack Lizzie miss
Magie Parthenia miss
Maginnis Chas J mrs
Maly Mary miss
Menher Mary G A miss
Mahoney Ellen A miss
Mahoney Jennie mrs
Maher Mary Grace miss
Maher Ellen miss
Mahoney Ellen A miss
Mallony Jennie T mrs
Maher Annie T miss
Mansfield W miss
Magnihan Johannah miss
Mann W C mrs
Maning Laura miss
Manely Jennie miss
Mann Mary L miss
Mann Mary E miss
Marsh J P mrs
Marshall Frank miss
Marsh Antinnette mrs
Mayo Kate miss
Mattuck Maria R mrs
Masters E E mrs
May Elizabeth miss
Marvin Daniel mrs
Melon Mary mrs
Melville Fannie miss
Mears Elizabeth miss
Medaugh Maryette mrs
Mead E R mrs
Marigold James mrs
Merrill R M mrs
Miller Hattie B mrs 2
Millington Harriett mrs
Mills Sarah H miss
Mills Mary mrs
Mills Frankie E miss
Miller A D mrs
Miller Julia miss
Miller L E miss
Mitchell J J mrs
Mitchell Maria M
Monyer Pricillia mrs
Montang Mary J miss
Moflt Anna miss
Moran Kate miss
Moore J G mrs
Moore Lovinia mrs
Morris mrs
Morrison H M mrs
Morton mrs
Mosley Orilla
Moore Viola miss
Moore Wm mrs
Moore Lydia mrs
Mullen mrs
Murry Kate miss
Murray Kattie mrs
Murray James E mrs
Mulholand Corrie miss
Murray E miss
Murphy Hannah miss
Murphy Mary mrs
Murphy Mary E miss 2
Miller Martha mrs
Mack J A mrs

Mc

McCarthy Eliza miss
McCall ElizabethAnn mrs
McCalla Mary Ella miss
McCormick Henriettamrs
McCan Jane
McColumn W C mrs
McConnk Mary Jane miss
McCleavey Mertie A miss
McCluer El'raSalena miss
McCoan Robt mrs
McCain Lizzy miss
McConnell Lizzy miss
McCormack J N mrs
McFee H L mrs
McDanelle Ella mrs
McEwing Jenny miss
McEwing Fanora miss
McDearmot Lottie miss
McDonald J miss
McDermick Kate mrs
McGregory Margret mrs
McGarr Mary A miss
McGum Mary A mrs
McIlvain Cate miss
McKimett Catherinemiss
McIntyre Teresa miss
McKinnen Kath mrs
McLeish E E
McIlvaine Margret miss
McGeary Helen mrs
McLead Norman mrs
McLain Ruth Ann mrs
McLaughlin Sallie miss
McLoren B mrs
McNeil Frank miss
McPhetridge Euclid Mrs
McMillen Marilly Miss
McMurray Capt F mrs
McFarland Rosa miss
McNasse Mrs
McPherson S miss
McIntyre Mary miss
McConnell Alice miss
McCrossen Ellen miss

N

Nevkins D W mrs
Newcomb John C mrs
Nicholson Sarah A mrs
Noble John mrs
Nelson J M miss
Nelson Frances miss
Noyes E H miss
Nolan Kate miss
Nolan Mary miss
Norton Julia miss
Nash Mary miss
Nolan Ann miss
Nesbitt Mary miss
Nash Johanna

O

O'Brien Mary R mrs
Orr Emsley mrs
Orlup Lela mrs
Olmstead J W mrs
O'Keeffe Bridget miss
O'Connor Hannah miss
Owen Josie miss
Osterhout Nellie P miss
Ostrum M miss
Otis Rena B miss
Omera Margaret

P

Phelan Eliza
Pickett Frances miss
Pringer Minie miss
Pickley Kate L miss
Piatt Ellen miss
Pales Paulina miss
Powers Anna miss
Post Carrie miss
Pratt Lida miss
Price Mary miss
Price Jennie M miss
Post Mattie miss
Packard Mary E miss
Packard Anna miss
Park Mary Ann miss
Permalee M B miss
Parker Hollie miss
Pattee Annie M miss
Page Lucy F M miss
Peattie Lizzie miss
Pickett Frances miss
Phelan M mrs
Pickens Marthan T mrs
Pickard C W mrs
Pitkin Joshua mrs
Pinney Mary mrs
Pitkin Sarah mrs
Pickard Lydia E mrs
Power mrs
Potter dr mrs
Powel Josephine mrs
Pratt Ella mrs
Prescott Hugh mrs
Pratt Mary mrs
Price Eliza J mrs
Pryor Mary mrs
Philmott Annie mrs
Page Elizabeth B mrs
Palmer W D mrs
Parker Elizabeth mrs
Parker Ella B mrs
Pardee Theron mrs
Parker Roxey mrs
Parker mrs
Parks Honorah mrs
Parlin Evilina H mrs
Parient Mary mrs
Pearson Ada mrs
Perry George B mrs
Perrigo W H mrs
Perry Maria A mrs
Petrie Jerome mrs
Pride Emma miss

Q

Quinn Alice miss
Quinn Sally miss
Quirk J H mrs
Quinlan Mary mrs

R

Root Frank mrs
Rounds Nellie W mrs
Ruxton William H mrs
Ryan M mrs
Raymond Mary mrs
Ryan Winifred miss
Ryan Margaret miss
Rockinger Mina miss
Ryan Joanna miss
Robinson Mary miss
Robinson Mary mrs

S

Salisbury S E mrs
Salor Mary A miss
Sacket Jessie mrs
Serner Emma miss
Sawyer Mary miss
Savage Mary C mrs
Sanger Lizzie miss
Scales S miss
Scott Elizabeth H mrs
Scott Margret C mrs
Slager John mrs
Sea Alice miss
Seymour R M mrs
Shafer Cath mrs
Shaw E mrs
Shay Katie A miss
Shay Margret M miss
Sharp Geo mrs
Shaffer Sophia mrs
Shetler Catherin mrs
Shearman Carrie miss
Sheards Imogene miss
Shier Anne mrs
Shidakes Louisa miss
Sherburn Mary E mrs
Shockly Almia J miss
Shields Catherin miss
Simpson Lillie miss
Simpson Matilda miss
Skinner Hattie A mrs
Skidmore Annie mrs
Skinner Bessie miss
Scanlon Mary E miss
Scott Eliza H mrs
Slawson Mary miss
Sloupin Anna miss
Snead Katie miss
Snyder S Jane mrs
Smith J M mrs
Smith Arthur L mrs
Smith Geo mrs
Smith Julia A miss
Smith W W mrs
Smith Rebecca mrs
Smith S J mrs
Smith Mary J mrs
Speer G C mrs
Shaw Mary mrs
Samson Ana mrs
Sherwood Lizzie mrs
Smith Mary A E mrs
Smith Lizzie L miss
Shallhamer A W mrs
Sweeney Katie miss
Simmons Nellie miss
Snow Sarah A mrs
Southiner Katie L miss
Solitt Lizzie miss
Southon Mary mrs
Southwick John mrs
Spaford Hattie miss
Spalding Minnie miss
Squires Libbie J B mrs
Spulizee Annie miss
Sprout Ann
Spalding Lucy miss
Stanley Susan miss
Stack Bridget miss
Starring mrs
Staples Lydia miss
Steel Charlott G mrs
Stevens W A miss
Stept H W mrs
Stevens Frances A mrs
Stern Mina miss
Steward Lida mrs
Stevens S B mrs
Stevens Charlott A mrs
Stewart Jennie miss
Stevenson Jane mrs
Sterritt Sarah miss
Stinson A L mrs
Stein Katie
Stockwell Amanda J miss
Sturtavant Sarah miss
Stone Elizabeth mrs
Stone Susan mrs
Stokes Steven D mrs
Stricon Maria mrs
Sullivan Mary mrs
Sullivan M A miss
Swift Mary miss
Sutiff Sarah mrs
Sweat Mary mrs
Sutherland Michael mrs
Sangesne mdm

T

Thomas Wm W mrs
Thomas Mary J mrs
Tower Minnie miss
Tomerly Joseph mrs
Tolls Maggie mrs
Townsend E C mrs
Towns Horace H mrs
Tripp E mrs
Tobey Louisa miss
Trimmer P A mrs
Tesax Helen mrs
Thrigg E mrs
Tucken Wm miss
Turnbean Annie miss
Tyler Elmer mrs
Tyrell Margret mrs
Tumold G B mrs
Tully Bridget miss
Tray Geo mrs
Thompson Carrie E miss

U

Underhill Ann mrs

V

Vanthusan L E miss
Van Valkinburge J mrs
Vermilye Sarah mrs
Van Allen Caroline mrs

W

Williams Sarah A miss
Wheeler Ann M mrs
Wheeler JosephineFmiss
Wheaton Sarah M miss
Wheeler Bettie miss
White Nellie M
White C mrs
White Caroline L mrs
Whittier Dolla miss
Whitehouse L miss
White Katie E miss
Whitney Angie mrs
Whitmore miss
White Minerva B mrs
White Lida miss
Will Morton miss
Willard Samuel L mrs
Wickman Nancy
Winegar Ellen A miss
Winchester Lizzie J
Wieder Eliza mrs
Winorong Bridget miss
Williams Anna M
Williams Caroline miss
Wilcham C A mrs
Williams E B mrs
Wilson Amelia miss
Wommer Libbie mrs
Woodrough Adell miss
Worden E J mrs
Woodman L M mrs
Worthington Jessie J
Woodell C mrs
Woodcock Susan A mrs
Woods Merter mrs
Wood Jennie miss
Wright P M mrs
Wright Lily mrs
Wren Mary mrs
Wright Delia miss
Wright Mary P mrs
Wurtz Alfred P mrs

Y

Young Amanda mrs
Young Catherine mrs
Young Lydia mrs

Z

Zip Catherine miss
Zimmon Kate mrs

Initials.

Miss J. A C....Mrs A. G. W.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Mc

McDonald Hugh
McDonald Wm Jas
McDonald John
McDonald Samuel 2
McDonald James
McDonald Alex capt
McDonald Alex
McDonald Godfrey
McLaughlin Jno
McLaughlin Ed
McCarthy Thos
McCarthy Dennis
McDowell Chas
McMahon Edward D
Macnamara Danl
McMullin Wm
McLeish E E
McKenzie Alex
McLean Dwight
McArthur Cuthbert
McArdle Michael
McGroorty W B capt
McKourn James Edward
McKay William
McKee Wm Jas lieut
Macauley M
McLeish Johnrev
McAuley John
McEvoy John
McGrab John J
McInerny John
McVay John
McCulloch John A
McConnegen Jno
McGregor John C
McLeod John
McNabb Thomas
McCarty Thomas
McHugh John
McCormick Geo
McGrattan Thomas 2
McCleane Thos
McInerheny Francis C
McInerny James
Mylen J M
McPhail James
McKie Jas
McRitchie Jas
McGinty James
McBlair Fergus
McCoy Samuel
McGreen James
McDougal James
McDill Hugh A
McTierney T G & co
McAdam Eddy mast
McRussel Robert
McMullin Robt
McMaster David B
McCallum David
McKinnis dr
McClevey D J
McHenry Chas
McQueen Alex
McKenzie A
McAvoy Barnard
McClary Byron J
McKinin Quick & co
McQueen Peter
McDermott Patrick
McLagan N & co
McMurphy H dr
McGlooben S

N

NelsonJJohnson
Nelson A M
Norton Mr
Norton Luke
Norton John A
Norton J H
Norton D
Norton Peter
Norton Nathan'l 3
Norton Robert
Nex Mr
Newberry Miles G
NoonanLaurence
Newkirk W B
Noel W
Naylor N B
Nagle Wm
Noonan Wm
Newell M D W M
Nash
Nelson John
Neely John 2
Nourse J R 2
Nye Joseph
Newton Dr J R
Nyman J W
Nichols Thos
Naven Thomas
Normanion Thos
Nettleton Franklin E
Newbane Ephraim
Nisley Samuel
Norgrove R T
Nobles Spencer
Nelligan Frank
Noble Charles
Nellis P C
Norris P
Noble Chas C
Neely John
Norris R T
Nichols & Bro
Neil A M
Norris & Dunhane

O

O'Brien Maurice
O'Brien Joseph
O'Brien Timothy
O'Brien Daniel
Osbahr Michael
Ott Miles C
O'Neal Matthews
O'Neal Mathews
O'Connors John M
Ozler V Mason
Oakley Wm B
O'Connors John
Olinger J P
Ostrander Jonathan
O'Keef John
Owen Dr T J V
O'Herrin Jas F
Olin Edwd
O'Sullivan Dan
Oliver David
O'Donnell Simon
Olds Daniel S
Ottawa T P
O'Callaghan Jno
Orvill P B
O'Connell Capt Charles
O'Connor Chas
O'Sullivan Pat'k
Otis O E
Overall Charles
O'Malley Bartholomew
O'Neil Arthur D
Orrell B
O'Malley B R
Olcott & Marsh

P

Parker O L
Parker Wm M
Parker W
Parker Harry
Parker J dr
Parker H A
Parker Thos jr
Parker R E
Parker J B
Park H C
Park W H
Parks R M
Payne E B
Payne G B col
Payne Benj F
Perkins J D
Perkins Jacob
Perkins Norman
Phelps John
Phelps Roger W
Phillips P
Phillips Geo S
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Phillips Thos
Phillips R
Phillips Thos
Phillips F P
Phillips mr
Phelps H J
Pinse NickolasJ
Pease H capt 2
Peak Chas H
Peters Chas G
Peters Benja
Parmelie Rollin D
Purdy David
Peckham P W 2
Parry Chas
Peaslee A
Parkinson S M
Pettes Geo Wm
Pease capt
Prin Henry
Peterson T D
Piery Francis
Phipps George
Peterson Henry
Patterson Wm dr
Pelton L A
Patton Wm D
Patton W R S capt
Porter W Francis
Parkhurst Wm
Pandill J P 2
Peck Wm B
Pace James
Prime C B
Porter P G
Pinto & Barber
Proctor Josiah C
Pomeroy N G
Pierce Benj
Poor Nathaniel
Pickering Aquilla
Porter & Brewster
Pinto & Barber
Pomeroy Phillips
Pridhano D J 2
Prescott D R
Pine David
Pratt E H
Powell Edward
Porter Robt M
Parrains R J
Pike Richd W
Prown Enoch
Powers Elijah
Porter Eugene M
Plummer Sanford
Potter Dan E
Percy Richard
Preston S M
Pierce F A & co
Porter Saml L
PearceGeoC&co
Pratt F E
Pryor S mister
Plummer Saml S
Pinney Geo
Perkins G S
Preston Geo
Prise James
Pettinger J G
Pioneer J P
Pierce J H
Powell Thomas
Platt Jacob
Poorman J L
Paper Janus
Pinto A
Preston J K
Pond James P
Pannis John 2
Plummer John T
Polden Jno
Pratt Joseph
Perle John
Patterson Jos J
Price Joseph P
Purale John
Preston John
Pixley Wm J
Pratt L C
Pratt L G & co
Prindiville Marty
Pinchir J A rev
Page Floridas L

Q

Quinn F 2
Quay A [illegible]
Quirk Perrin
Quinn Patrick

R

Reynolds Elder
Raymond, Ward & co
Reed mr
Reber Abram
Riley Bernard
Richison O
Rich A
Ryan Cornelius
Rust C A
Rattray Chas
Ragan Corn's 2
Renne Chas F
Riggs Daniel C
Rich E U 2
Reeting G W 2
Ramsey Dick S
Richards Robt L
Rector George
Rigby Thomas
Reynolds Ernest
Raymond F N
Riggs Furley
Raymond Frank
Riger Geo F
Reynor Thos W
Richardson Geo
Rice Harvey J
Richards Geo W
Ringland H W
Raynor J H
Randall J
Randall J W 2
Rich Jas P
Raborn Jas
Richardson J M
Riardan John
Reynolds John
Rich J W
Rivers Jno B
Reed John
Regan John C
Rickey John R
Rumsey W B
Ralfe W J
Read William
Ritter William
Raynes & co WR
Rice War H
Riley L
Richards'n Geo R
Ranhaine D
Reichenbach H A
Regan John
Rice James
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Root Daniel
Robbins L B
Rock Daniel J
Russell C H 2
Ryan Peter
Root C S
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Robinson Orrin 2
Robinson & co
Rutledge Alex
Rock Nicholas F
Root Erastus W
Robbins & Howe
Roddy E
Rugg Francis
Roberts George
RobinsonGeorge
Rugg Franklin A
Roe Thomas
Ryan Thomas
Root H
Rozet Geo H 2
Robinson T P
Ruscoe J
Roberts James
Russell R F
Ryerson J T
Rutter H C
Rabum James H
Robey James
Rutterfor John
Rowlens Joseph rev
Ryan Joseph
Ronck John D
Robinson John
Robins John
Robinson John S
Robinson Jno W
Robbins W L
Rooney Michael
Ross William
Robillard M M
Rogers M A
Ronson W H
Rodgers John W
Ross George

T

Thomas G T
Thomas James
Thomas R T
Thomas James
Thomas J S
Thomas Adolphe
Thomas Edwd P
Thomas Robert
Thomas Patrick
Thompson J
Thompson J M
Thompson Jos
Thompson Alex
Thompson Nicholas
Thompson Ole G B co
Thompson M C
Thompson Chas O
Thompson C N
Thompson G M
Thompson H W
Thompson Nicholas
Tobin John
Tufts J C
Tolland John
Turner Josiah W
Thorp Wm W
Tost M H
Tillson William
Turley W H
Tompkins Wm C
Tucker W B
Tooth W
Toberty Michael
Tell W
Tyne Matthews
Talmadge J D
Todd F J
Tickner Leslie P
Twig Wm
Thornton James
Tilton J H
Torode James
Tyler J K
Taylor John F
Taylor Joseph
Taft Ferdinand
Turnbull Wm J O
Taylor, Barton & co
Tangney P B
Taft John T
Taylor E
Tutle Oliver A
Taylor E G
Taylor Alex
Tobin F
Telfer G W
Taylor Thomas Alfred
Taylor John C
Test Edward F
Talbot Thos
Taylor Joseph
Trevail A
Tolman bros
Tucker Otis
Tuttle Perry
Trott Peter
True Charley
Townsend C C rev
Tighe P F
Tuttle Chauncey
Thompson E H
Throop Enos T
Tobias E L
Tucker Erastus W
Tuttle George
Tripp C C
Thatcher S
Townsend Sam'l
Turner Samuel
Turner Francis W
Tierney Timothy
Tilton T H
Tisdale George M
Tillotson Theodore
Tuttle Thomas
Trumbull Geo
Tracy Thomas
Thornton Geo
Towne Henry
Turner Henry
Tracy H L
Tilton T H
Town H C
Taylor Wm L
Taylor Irethan
Taber William B
Thayer Albert
Terkins William
Tighe Patrick F

U

Upham L B
Um William
Underwood Jno
Unine William J

V

Van Bramer Ben
Vassar Charles
Vanduzer A
Vernon D A
Veile R J
Vanduzer Jacob
Van Suckler J H
Vaughn Josey
Vail J Conrad
Van O Linder William
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Valentine Wm R

W

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Wetherbee Levi 2
Waterbury L J 2
Waller Maurice
Watson Willard
Wall Wm
Wallace Wm J
Werr W W
Webber Wm
Wells Wm E
Wetmore Wm F
Watson John P
Waugh John W
Wakeley John
Waters James
Wetterlund J
Ward Jas B
Walker Joseph rev
Wall John J
Walker Isaac N
Warker J W
Wells John
Willis R S
Washington Josiah
Walker J M
Wells H
Waite Horatio L
Ward Harry
Washburn Geo W 2
Wilson W J
White, Trowbridge & co
Wadner mr
Wirt mrs
Williams Charles H
Willmarth Anthony master
Winfield & co
Winfield & co
Wintersmith Alfred
Wheatley Allen
Whitaker Baldwin & co
Wildhing & bros
Whitmarsh & co A 2
Wing AbrahamR
Wicks Charles S
Wilbur O D
WhealenRichard
Willis R H
Wilkie Frank B
Weller Henry
Walker G W
Walker Geo J
Whiteman Frank
Westenhouse
Walden S M
Webster S J
Weller L P
Wells E M & co
Warner E B
Walker E
Wagner Ed'd
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Waite C C
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Welsh Thos
Walker J W
Warren W L
Welch Rodney
Walsh John
Washington Sa-lul
Wallace E Q
Waldron D G
Waterbury Danl
Walker D
Webb Chas
Warren Charlie
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Wilsey J E
Willis John A
Whittsel John R
Wicker Joel
Winchester Jno
Wild Joseph
Willard John N
Whitsal Wm
Wheatley Williams
Whitcomb WmA
Whiting mr
Woodward Israel
Wescott Rufus
Warner Porter
Weber Chas
Whitehouse Wm
Whitney Rodney
Whitney Leonard
Whitney L J 14
White G H & co
White Edward
White J T
White Wm
White Wm R
Wheeler N B
Wheeler R B P
Wheeler Spencer
Williams Seth
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Williams Ace
Williams Jos
Williams C
Williams J B F
Wilson John F
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Wilson D F
Wilson P Boyd master
Wilson H C
Wilson Jos 3
Wilson James
Wilson J N
Wilson John G
Wilson Wm R
Williamson J dr
Whitehouse William
Wood Anson H
Wood Abram W
Wood A H 2
Wood Elias dr
Wright & Leonard 2
Wright David D
Wright H A
Wright John S
Wright George S
Wright John M
Wolfe Jno S
Wren John
Woolford R B
Woolsey & co C E
WhylandCharles
WoodhandClark
Word Dennis
Wort George Z
Wyman R P
Worthy J H

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Young Chas H
YockyValentine
Yates Perry
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Young Charles
Young Daniel
Yates RichardH
You Frank
Yarno John
Young John H
Young W C
Young William
Young Wesley
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Young Mark
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Zimmerman Carl S

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J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

LITTLE STARLIGHT.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

It was soon after the first of those terrible Wilderness battles of last Spring that Little Starlight made his first appearance among us.

Now, have you any idea who Little Starlight was? Very probably, from his romantic name, you picture him to yourself as a pretty boy—a beau-ideal Young America, with clustering curls, and the relevant blooming precocity of face and form. Nothing of the kind. Our Little Starlight was a negro urchin, extremely small for his age—which might have been fifteen could he have had a date to reckon from—and as black as the ace of spades, when the ace of spades is excessively black and shiny.

Where he came from, whom he belonged to, how he came among us, we never exactly knew. He was a sort of masculine Topsy, and probably merely "growed" somewhere in the vicinity of our bivouac. On the morning after the battle he had been found in our lines, strutting about the camp in a very nonchalant way, with a quick, observing eye for everything he saw. His appearance was comical in the extreme. Upon his ebon head and entirely concealing his crisp wool, was jauntily placed a span-new artillery cap, which he had probably picked up from the field. He had fastened to the right shoulder of his ragged coat—a swallow tailed blue of unknown antiquity—an immense epaulet, probably plundered from the baggage of some rebel officer, while a silken sash of flaring crimson was twined around his waist in a manner at once striking and barbaric, with a long end like the gaudy tail of some variegated tropical bird. His trousers—we will skip them; suffice to say that they were unmentionables to the last degree.

No one could tell how the little fellow got into the camp, and he wouldn't tell himself. The pickets and sentries swore prodigiously that he had not passed them. So we were compelled to let the mystery of his appearance remain unsolved.

It was shortly after sunrise when the corporal of the guard brought him before me, with—

"Here's a prisoner, or contraband, or something of the kind, chaplain. I just picked him up, and don't know what to do with him."

I almost exploded with laughter at seeing the individual in question, but immediately sat down on a stump and proceeded to investigate. Capt. Allen came along at the same time, and presently the Major also dropped in. So we formed ourselves into an informal court-martial around the object of our attention, with the view of having some amusement for the hungry half hour that would elapse before breakfast. The "brass" of the lad was surprising; for he never changed countenance during the whole of this ceremony, which we made as imposing as we could by word and look. All eyes were turned on me expectantly, so I opened the proceedings.

"What is your name, my boy?"

"Dun'no, mass'r. 'Spect I isn't got none," was the reply, accompanied by a sparkling grin of extraordinary breadth, as though his anomalous condition was a matter of such self-satisfaction.

"Oh, you must have some name," I said. "What did they call you at home?"

"I allers come wi'out callin'. But when I shinned along kinder slow, sometime dey'd sing out 'Nig!' sometime 'Little Nig!' an' agin, 'Hyar, you d—d Nig!' I'll bet dey did, mass'r. Yah! yah! I'se awful cuss, I is!" he continued, swinging his arms gleefully about, and shuffling his bare feet as if contemplating a breakdown.

"Silence!" roared the Major, who acted as presiding officer, at the same time knitting his brows furiously to conceal the laughter which almost choked him. "Silence, or I'll commit you for contempt!"

Somewhat startled by the vehemence of this injunction, the little fellow remained silent, and, taking off his cap, commenced stroking his mat of a head in a serious manner, which was more comical than his mirth.

"Well, my friend," I resumed, "where do you come from?"

"No whar ob late, mass'r. I'se been sleepin' out recen'ly. Yer see I'se a awful cuss, I is. Yah! yah! I'se—"

"Silence!" exclaimed the Judge.

"Sartin, sartin, mass'r! Yah! yah!"

"Whom do you belong to? Who's your master?" I resumed.

"Yah! yah! I ain't got none. Yer see he's gwine away, he is."

"But what was your master's name?"

"Cunnel Billy."

"Billy what?"

"Dun'no. Yer see dis chicken were left behin' wid ole missus an' de gals, while Mass'r Billy gwine to de war way up to Richmon'. An' yer see, de ole missus she gib dis nig a lickin', so I jis slips out in de night time, climbs inter de barn, steals all de pigeons, an' clars de track for ole Virginny. Yah! yah! I'se a awful cuss, I is!"

"Pigeons! What did you do with the pigeons?" I asked, my curiosity carrying me away from the subject in hand.

"Libs on 'em to be shore, mass'r! Dey'se bully fodder, nicer dan de hard tack. Yah! yah! I'se got jis one lef'."

And sure enough, as he spoke he drew from one of the capacious pockets of his tattered coat a sorry looking pigeon, still alive, which, before we could guess his intention, he pro

where the skirmish was progressing.

'Hooray! hooray! Dere he is! dere he is!' he shouted.

He succeeded in directing my attention to a fine looking rebel officer, who was cheering on his men in a charge they were making upon our position.

"Dat's him! dat's him!" cried Starlight, at the same time freeing himself from his drum and casting it on one side, while his voice was wild and strange with a fierce joy.

And before I could arrest him, or exactly understand his intention, he snatched a musket and bayonet from the ground, and ran like a deer after our column, which was advancing to repel the threatened assault.

From my position I could see the whole affair. The smoke of the musketry fire was thick, but a western gale was blowing, and the opposing columns were plainly discernible. Then the fire ceased, and I saw them meet in the shock of steel to steel. The ranks of the rebels were broken, and they scattered back toward their abattis and the thick woods on their right; but the officers retained their ground, endeavoring to inspirit their men by their own examples, and fighting bravely. I saw Little Starlight rush headlong at the man to whom he had directed my attention, and I could hear his shrill cheer come floating to me on the wind. He seemed to be but half the size of his antagonist, yet they met with a shock which seemed equal on both sides. The officer evaded the bayonet of his puny foe, and struck out sharply with his sword, and I saw the blood spring up high from the negro's neck. But the next instant they closed, the rushing bayonet gored the breast of the officer, and he rolled to the plain. Twice—thrice I saw the flashing bayonet leap into the air, and flash down again upon the prostrate man; and then, with a whoop louder than before, Starlight sprang on further into the fight; and the whole scene was shut from my view by the gathering smoke for the breeze had died away.

The fight was soon over. The rebels were driven far back into the woods, their abattis captured and held, and we in possession of the field. My interest in what I had witnessed was so intense that I immediately hastened to the ground.

Our loss had been considerable, but that of the enemy was large. Their dead and wounded lay in all directions. I found the officer with whom I had seen Starlight engaged. He wore the insignia of a rebel captain, and was stone dead, with his breast pierced many times by bayonet thrusts. As I was standing beside the body, sergeant K——, of company C, came up to me with a troubled look.

"Little Starlight is dying, sir," was his greeting, "and he wishes to see you very much."

"Starlight dying! Impossible!" I ejaculated, at the same time hurrying to the point indicated.

It was but too true.

Little Starlight lay at the edge of the enemy's works, with a frightful gunshot wound in the back of his head, and as many as twenty brave fellows were clustering around him with sympathizing looks and tearful eyes. You may not believe me, but nevertheless I speak the truth when I say that the brave boy grinned joyously when he saw me.

"Yah! yah! Mass'r Chaplain!" he cried, as I knelt by his side and took his hand, "dis nig's done for, he is. But did yer see me in de fight, mass'r? Did yer see me tackle dat ole coon, Cunnel Billy? Yah! yah! I'se got it at last, mass'r! I'se a awful cuss, but I'se got it at last!"

"Got what, my poor boy?" I whispered, with a trembling voice.

"FREEDOM!" cried Starlight, springing to his feet.

I saw that wild, strange gleam of passion leap into his rude features, and then he fell back into my arms.

"It am a mighty day, mass'r," he continued, speaking with great difficulty. "It am ebening now, an' de sun am setting, mass'r. But

heah de big drum ob de sky rollin' de reb llis ob de Lord. De day am breakin' for dis hile, mass'r, for *I'se got it at last!*"

His voice failed him here. He moved his lips; but in a moment they were stilled forever. He was dead.

I laid him down gently on the grass.

The Major had also been standing by.

"Come," said he, taking me by the arm—"come, let us go."

And as we went away I saw his mustache trembling perceptibly.

There were three regular members of company C who died the death of brave men in that skirmish, but I think not one of them was mourned with a deeper, sincerer sorrow than was Starlight. One of the sergeants, who was a rude rhymster in his way, composed a brief epitaph for him. Others of the company performed what little offices they could; and the Colonel inquired particularly into the circumstances of his death. The Union slain were buried separately—they were so few. Starlight had also a little grave of his own. He was free at last, and he thus came into the ownership of about five feet of that earth which had not been a very affectionate mother to him.

SCENES IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF IOWA.

BY AN OLD PIONEER.

A few yards from the bank of Turkey river, on the prairie bottom, directly opposite the mouth of the Volga, there was fought, in the summer of 1839, one of the most fatal and singular duels that, perhaps, has ever been recorded.

No-chump-kah, the chieftain of a band of Winnebagoes, who had been for several years in occupancy of the hunting grounds of Turkey river, was, a few weeks previous to the event we are about to narrate, attacked in his canoe by a buck which he had wounded while fire hunting at night upon the river. During his struggle with the wounded animal his canoe was upset and his young wife, who accompanied him, was drowned. For several days after his disaster he held no intercourse with his band and retired to his wigwam for the purpose of performing the usual ceremony of mourning. When the Indian tribute to the memory of the dead had been through with, his band was summoned before him, when he announced to them his intention of visiting a numerous band of Menominees, who at that time were encamped near the pleasant town of Clairmont, for the purpose of endeavoring to purchase from the Prophet or Medicine Man of the party, a Winnebago girl raised in his family as an only child, and captured by him while on a scalping expedition against the Winnebagoes many years previous, when the two nations were at war with each other.

As soon as this announcement was made to his band, each came forward and contributed something to swell the bulk of presents that was to aid him in his bridal purchase, and in a few days he started on his wooing adventures, accompanied by two of his hunters, each leading a pony burdened with a beautiful and varied assortment of presents.

At the expiration of about ten days, the young chief returned home to the encampment of his band, having ascended the river in a canoe, bringing with him Ko-rah-ne-nah, the Prophet's daughter, whom he had succeeded in wooing and purchasing.

That night the festivities of his band were loud and joyous, but when morning came they discovered three wigwams standing within a few yards of their encampment, and in the occupancy of a party of Menominees. During the day no communication passed between the two encampments, until late in the afternoon, when a tall, dark-complected Indian, of giant form, his face deeply pitted with small pox, and painted with a variety of colors, advanced from the Menominees' encampment, unarmed, and approached the wigwam of No-chump-kah, who met him at its entrance.

"I have come," said the Menominee, "to speak for my brother; he has paid many presents to our Medicine man, and when the deer shall come no more to view, his share of the hunt was to be our Prophet's, and Ko-rah-ne-nah was to live with him in his wigwam. Will No-chump-kah take what was to be our Prophet's and make our brother glad?" To which the Winnebago replied, with a sarcastic smile upon his face: "When No-chump-kah shall become a Menominee he may sell his squaw, but not until then."

"No-chump-kah is a great hunter," continued the Menominee; "the track of his moccasin is fresh upon the war track that leads to the country of the Dakotah, and the Menominee knows that he is not a coward. My brother is young and weak, his knife is dull. I am old and strong—my knife is like No-chump-kah, there is no rust upon it. Will the chief of the Winnebagoes draw his knife with me or my brother?" "With both," exclaimed the young chief, as he snatched his knife from its scabbard and held it out in front of him, with the forefinger of his left hand resting upon the blade, when both exclaimed "it is good!" as each turned upon his heel, and retired to his wigwam.

That night the two encampments were hushed in solemn silence, but when the morning dawned there was a slow, mournful cry arose from the camp of the strangers. It was the wife of the Menominee brave listening to instructions from her husband, to be observed in the event of his being killed.

The sun was scarcely up when the monotonous sound of the Indian drum rolled up from the encampment, announcing the readiness of the Indians from each party at a point which was at an equal distance from the two camps. Here, after a consultation was held, they directed their steps out from the prairie bottom, about fifty yards from the river bank, where they proceeded to drive into the ground three stakes in the form of a triangle, the sides of which were about sixty feet in length. A rawhide thong was then drawn around the three stakes, about two feet from the ground, defining the arena within which the combat was to take place. As soon as the work was finished, an Indian seated himself upon the ground in the center of the triangle, and commenced singing and beating on the drum. The friends of the parties now approached the fatal ground unarmed, and seated themselves around it as silent spectators.

In a few minutes the two Menominee brothers were seen approaching the triangle, followed by an Indian conveying in each hand a scalping knife. Both were naked, with the exception of moccasins on the feet, and a short girdle or frock that covered the loins. In muscular power the contrast between the two brothers was great, the oldest being about thirty years of age, and in height seemed to overtop the line of six feet, while the physical powers displayed in the character of his person seemed to give him an herculean appearance. His brother appeared to be a youth who had seen some eighteen years, displaying a slim and delicate formation, while the expression of his countenance seemed to denote a pleasing and friendly disposition. No coloring or paint besmeared the fair expression of his face or person, which was not the condition of his brother, who was to advance to the conflict upon the left of the youth, as indicated by the painting of the right cheek and arm black.

As soon as the two brothers arrived on the ground, the eldest took the position on the north angle of the area, while the other brother occupied the angle in the south, the east being left vacant. This position in the fight was assumed in order to bring his weaker brother under the protecting care of his knife.

Again the drum was beaten, when the young chief of the Winnebagoes strode into the arena, his person, from the neck downward, being concealed by the folds of a blanket. For a moment he seemed to stand and contemplate his opponents, then throwing aside his blanket he presented to view the naked manly form of a warrior, proud and lofty in his carriage, and matchless in the symmetry of his person. Upon his breast and forehead was painted in a white color the form of a horse-shoe, enclosing the head of an arrow, which indicated that he was about to start on a journey to the spirit land of his fathers. He seemed to be fully impressed with the belief that he would be killed, and the manner in which he grasped his knife told that he intended to attack his opponents without making an effort to defend himself as soon as he had taken the east angle of the enclosed arena.

The Indian drummer seated near the centre of the triangle arose, and after delivering to each one of the combatants a knife, withdrew from the enclosure, taking with him the drum and blankets of the young chief. A few moments elapsed, when the signal of attack was given by the firing of a gun.

In an instant the two brothers sprang forward into the middle of the arena, shouting and flourishing their knives above their heads as they advanced with measured stride toward the Winnebago, who still occupied his position in the angle, watching their movements with arms folded upon his breast, and knife firmly grasped, the blade pointed upwards. When they advanced to a point within ten or twelve feet of him, he seemed to cover the distance with a single bound, toward them; his knife by a sweeping undercut, passing as quick as thought, its keen edge across the bowels of the largest Indian, and lodging its deep blade in the throat of the younger brother; at the same instant the knives of the two brothers were sunk deep into the neck of No-chump-kah, who fell upon his face dead.

The younger of the two Indians had sat down upon the ground in a sitting posture, and was fast bleeding to death; while near him sat his elder brother, trying to force back into the long cut wound across the bowels, the entrails that were protruding from it. Finding that he could not accomplish it, and knowing the period of his life was near its close, he called to his brother, but received no answer—when he arose upon his feet, grasping his entrails with his left hand and arm, and staggered towards the stake in the angle over which he had fallen. Drawing it from the ground he returned, and with a single blow dashed in the scull of his brother. Then turning upon his heel, he started for his camp, shouting for his wife to come and go with him. His father, an infirm and old Indian, who had not left the camp, seeing his son approach it with his entrails stringing down between his fingers, knew that he was coming with the intention of killing his wife and child so they might accompany him to the far off Spirit land of the Indians. Accordingly, when he had approached within a few feet of the camp, the father leveled his rifle upon him and he fell.

It is now twenty years since this took place. That part of the land embraced in the triangle from which the younger brother started is now occupied by the saw mill of John Gaber. A few yards from the mill, near the bank of the river, the three graves of the duelists may still be seen.

A few weeks since, while passing in the vicinity of the scene, we stepped aside to look at the grave of No-chump-kah. We knew him well. Often have we hunted and camped together, and when, in 1835, the scalping knife of the Sac had struck down his three brothers, we went with him many miles upon the Volga, through the deep snows of winter, to bury the frozen bodies.

Many years ago, while discharging the duties of a legislator at Iowa City, we ventured, in a modest way, to ask that one of the many new colonies in Iowa then about to be named be called No-chump-kah. But it was voted down, and the Irish patriot, John Mitchell, received the honor.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1864.

THE CITY.

Post Office.—The Post Office will be open to-morrow (Monday, 26th) from 8 to 10 o'clock a. m., and from 6 to 8 o'clock p. m.

Pocket Picked.—J. G. Mitchell, a well-known citizen, doing business at No. 160 Randolph street, had his pocket picked on Saturday evening of $100 while getting off a State street car.

Thirteenth Ward.—The citizens of the 13th Ward are invited to meet at Simon Eichenmeher's place on Larabee street, on Tuesday the 27th inst., at 7½ p. m., to devise measures by which to clear the ward from the draft.

Resisted the Enrollment.—Mr. U. F. McGee was on Saturday arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne, on the charge of having resisted the enrollment. He was held to answer in the sum of $500.

Insane.—Mary Carter, whose arrest for the larceny of goods from Mr. Harkins' shoe store, was noticed in the Tribune of Saturday, is adjudged to be insane, and was, on that ground, discharged by Justice Miller.

Larceny.—Samuel Phelps, a sailor, was arrested on Saturday for the larceny of a trunk from the schooner Red Bird. The contents he had confiscated, and pawned the trunk on Clark street. He was locked up in default of $500 bail.

Caught.—The thief who stole the horse, cutter, and overcoat from Mr. Pilkington, has been caught. He was followed to Waukegan and captured a few miles south of that place, on Thursday. He gave his name as Charles Warren.

Runaway.—A horse, driven by John [illegible] Simpson, yesterday, took fright on Dearborn street, and ran rapidly to Madison street, where he brought up against a lamp post, shivering the cutter to atoms, and seriously injuring a girl who was riding with Mr. Simpson.

Fair of the Fenian Sisterhood.—This entertainment will continue until Tuesday. The attractions are unexcelled, and the visitors appear gratified with the programme. The refreshment and ball rooms are very liberally patronized.

Personal.—Captain N. Boardman, Battery M, Second Missouri Artillery, and formerly Civil Engineer of the North Western railroad, passed through this city yesterday. His battery, with three others, are encamped in winter quarters at Franklin, Missouri.

Coat Thief.—John E. Doane, an old inebriate walked on Saturday into the office of F. R. Armstrong, coal dealer on the corner of Canal and Washington streets, and stole an overcoat. He was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $300 to appear at the Recorder's Court.

At Home.—Sam Wilson, Drum Major of the 113th Board of Trade regiment, who has been confined in the rebel prison at Andersonville for the past eight months, arrived here yesterday. He is very feeble and still suffering from scurvy, which, he reports, has destroyed thousands of our men in the Southern prisons.

Attention Pickpockets.—The pocket of D. Goodrich, No. 107 Dearborn street, was relieved of a wallet by some expert thief on one of the Madison street cars on Friday night. It is said that the thief made a good thing of it in greenbacks. Mr. Goodrich very properly asks that the notes and papers be returned to him through the Post office.

Assaulted.—"Beau Hackett," the editor of the *Chicago Life*, having made some severe strictures upon Captain Hyman, the noted gambler, was on Saturday met by that gentleman on Dearborn street, and assaulted with a cowhide. We are informed by spectators that "Beau" got the worst of it.

Christmas.—On Monday the United States Depository will be closed. The Custom House will be open from 9 to 10 a. m. The usual holiday hours, 8 to 10 and 4 to 6, will be observed at the telegraph offices on Monday, the 26th inst., and on Monday, January 2d, proximo. The city offices will be all closed on Monday. The Assessor's office will also be closed.

Masonic.—At the annual election of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. and A. M., held on Wednesday, Dec 21, 1864, the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: Asa E. Cutler, W. M.; Geo. Himrod, S. W.; Ira Herriman, J. W.; Geo. R. Gibson, Treasurer; A. S. Hubbard, Secretary; Geo. Le Fever, S. D.; A. Plamondon, J. D.; J. P. Hatfield, Tyler.

More Prisoners.—Eleven hundred more prisoners arrived on Saturday at Camp Douglas. This makes something over three thousand arrivals within the past week.

Our reporter learned from an officer in charge that there were three thousand at Nashville awaiting transportation, and as many more below who had been captured in Hood's retreat.

Seasonable Theft.—Some unconscionable thief, on Friday night, stole from the buggy of John F. Beaty Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trade, two fine Christmas turkeys. Mr. Beaty says if the bag be returned no questions will be asked about the turkeys, and if the thief be needy he will be furnished with honest employment. This is a generous offer on Col. Beaty's part, and we trust the thief will signify his acceptance of it.

Thanks.—The boys of the Tribune office have often in days gone by been remembered by Peter Gleason, who holds forth under the Matteson House. They were not disappointed this morning. When the Court House bell announced the advent of Christmas, they met at the door of the composing-room a messenger laden with the good things Peter knows so well how to dispense. It needs not to detail the list of Christmas reminders sent forth; sufficient to say that in name they were strictly appropriate, and in quality of the very best.

Faust.—Nearly all the distinguished piano forte writers have written potpourris on this popular opera. Mr. Adolph Baumbach, of this city, so well and favorably known in musical circles, thought he could write something better than any yet published—something that should be worthy of becoming the standard and popular arrangement of this opera. It is published by Root & Cady, and from a careful trial of it we feel confident he has succeeded. Mr. Baumbach, though less prolific than Grobe, ranks higher, his productions being more solid and enduring. The best pianists will hereafter inquire for Baumbach's Faust.

The "Oil Mania"—The Triumph Oil Company.—There is great excitement in monetary circles on the "Oil question." Speculators and money-mongers are investing heavily in oil stocks, and large fortunes have been made; but, before investing, the public ought to investigate closely the merits of the various companies in the field. In another column will be found the prospectus of the "Triumph Oil Company," which has a capital stock of $300,000, a working capital of $50,000, and which is paying a monthly dividend of *two per cent per month*. The subscription books of this company are now open at the office of B. F. Quimby & Co., No. 190 South Water street, where the treasurer's receipts will be given for all stock subscribed.

The Blondin Skate.—Among the very best skates which have been placed before the public this season, is the Ladies' Blondin Skate of C. B. Rogers & Co., the celebrated Connecticut manufacturers. By means of a light but strong ankle supporter, the pressure from the foot of the skater is entirely removed, allowing the wearer to glide over the frozen waters with ease and elegance, and without the violent exertion and severe straining of the foot experienced in the older styles of skates. With the "Blondin," skating becomes a pleasure, whose limit is only fixed by the time or inclination of the skater. The most difficult feats of the professional, lose their difficulty after a few hours on the "Blondin," while the veriest beginner can acquire the graceful motion after a few hours.

Presentations.—The office of the Assessor of Internal Revenue was on Christmas eve the scene of a very pleasant gathering. The Assistant Assessors had determined upon making a suitable acknowledgement of their appreciation of the worth of those placed over them, and about 4 o'clock gathered in solemn conclave. Peter Page, Esq., the Assessor, was presented with a beautiful gold-headed cane, C. K. Field, Chief Clerk, with a splendid gold watch, and E. S. Wheeler, Second Clerk, with a fine pair of gloves. The presentations were made on behalf of himself and fellows, by Ex-Alderman F. C. Brown, in neat, short, forcible, and very complimentary speeches. They were happily responded to. We regret that the pressure on our space forbids a report of the many pleasant things said on this occasion.

Christmas Festivals.—An exhibition will be given on Tuesday evening at the Washington Public School, on the corner of West Indiana and Sangamon streets. The programme will consist of music, declamations, dialogues, etc.

The ninth Christmas Anniversary of the St. John's Sunday School will be held at the church, corner of Lake street and St. John's place, on Monday evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. The exercises will consist of singing Christmas hymns by the school, short addresses, and distribution presents from two large, heavily laden Christmas trees. The public are invited to attend.

The Berean Baptist Sabbath School intend to exhibit an elegant Christmas tree, loaded with presents for the little ones connected with the school, on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., at their church, Dekoven street, corner of Desplaines. The programme of the evening embraces music by those blind artistes known as the "Haines Family," and recitations and singing by members of the school, together with the discussion of oysters, ice cream and refreshments of all kinds.

A Mass Meeting of the Citizens of the 15th Ward—Will be held at Turners' Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to take final action in relation to the draft. It will greatly reduce the expense and relieve the Ward from what will prove a heavy burden, by getting to work early, and having a general concert of action. Come one, come all.

Those persons who are enrolled and consider themselves exempt from draft cannot do the Ward or County greater service, or prove greater benefactors, than by going to Provost Marshal James' office, as per his advertisement, and have their names stricken off. But a few more days remain to do it in.

The following committee has been appointed, and the members are requested to meet at Turner Hall on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, to consider the report of a plan of action now devised for adoption, and hear suggestions that may be valuable to present to the mass meeting on Tuesday evening:

[illegible] Prindiville,	E. Bunlins,	M. Sullivan,
J. H. Muhlke,	S. Hale,	Alfred James,
John [illegible],	Jas. Conlan,	Dr. Cushing,
O. W. Sherwood,	A. Bruning,	J. H. Rochtree,
T. T. Mowford,	J. Lawson,	E. Anthony,
John McEwen,	J. Mullinkin,	A. C. Hesing,
A. Kramer,	Jno A. Nelson,	J. J. Richards.

F. C. Lighte & Co. Piano—W. W. Kimball.—The parent who desires to make his daughter a sensible Christmas or New Year's present will give her a first class piano—provided his means will allow the outlay. To those who propose to themselves this pleasure we commend the F. C. Lighte & Co Piano, sold by W. W. Kimball, No. [illegible] Lake street. Mr. Kimball has a very large assortment of musical instruments, but there are none of them that so nearly—in all those essentials which go to make a perfect instrument—approaches the Lighte & Co. Piano; although he has instruments from the best manufacturers in the country. They are equaled by few and surpassed by none, in respect to beauty, tone and durability, and they can safely be commended to all who desire the possession of a superior instrument. The senior partner of the firm was the founder and only practical piano forte maker of the late firm of Lighte & Bradbury. The highest musical celebrities of Europe and America have given these instruments their unqualified indorsement—such as Thalberg, Vieuxtemps, Strakosch, Eckhard, Julien, etc. There is one feature of the Lighte Piano that is deserving of special mention. We refer to the insulated iron frame. By this invention, which is peculiar to these pianos, and patented by Mr. Lighte, an unfailing safeguard is provided against the harsh metallic tone invariably met with after use in all instruments otherwise constructed.

[redacted]

MORE SOLDIERS WANTED.

The Last Call—Three Hundred Thousand More Volunteers or Conscripts Wanted—Our Duty to Ourselves—The Meeting this Evening.

"Volunteers to the Rescue!" The rebels are still in arms, and though cast down are not destroyed. They hold on with the tenacity of a bull dog to their bad cause, and a strong hand is needed to crush the brute's throat or lift it bodily into the abyss of destruction. The President has issued his call for 300,000 more, to fill the deficiencies under the last call, and the summons will be obeyed with alacrity, for have not the people shown six weeks ago that they will not consent to a division of the States, to a destruction of the Union? Their votes then proclaimed their will, and their strong arms will now enforce it. The men are wanted, and may not remain idly behind.

Cook county has to furnish her share. We are not yet advised of the number required; but, taking the most favorable construction of the words in which the news is conveyed, we shall be required to furnish the nearly two thousand men allowed us under the last draft in consideration of the surplusage of other districts in this State. The number would be inconsiderably reduced by subsequent enlistments, very few of which have been credited to our county, thanks to the energy of some parties and the negligence of others. That is, the quotas of the several sub-districts in this county will be at least as large as they were under the last draft, and will probably exceed those figures, the allowance having been just fifty per cent.

And now to work to raise the men. There is no longer room to urge the excuse made by some of the Wards a little while ago, that there was no sufficient stimulus to action. The men are now called for, and must be forwarded either by volunteering or conscription. Volunteering is best. There are plenty of men yet in this county; we have not a surplus population, except it be the class of loafers and thieves; our fields of industry are yet wide enough to furnish more for all who wish to labor, but we can spare plenty of men, and the sphere of labor to which they would go is more honorable and not less remunerative than the more peaceful one at home. We can fill the quota by volunteering if we will only set about it in earnest, much easier than in the autumn. Let us improve the opportunity and profit by the experience gained in the last draft.

It should not be necessary to speak of the lessons partially learned a few months ago, but we so soon forget that a reminder is not out of place.

United action is needed. We want no more fighting between the Wards and other sub-districts. We must not have that undue competition which so recently obtained, in which the price paid to volunteers was run up to almost fabulous figures. Let the Wards meet by representatives and take concerted measures for responding to the call. The sooner it is done the easier it will be accomplished.

Let us—at least now we know the men are wanted—take prompt action against the running off of men to other States by the flesh brokers. We want all our own men set down to our own credit. We have men enough but not one to spare. We have spared too many already; it is time the business were stopped; it is in our power to do it, and if the ordinance recently passed by the Common Council be not stringent enough, let that body pass one which shall be effectual.

It should be our aim to purge the enrollment lists of all names not subject to the draft, and to do that as speedily as possible; but this should not be done to the neglect of efforts to fill the quota. No amount of cutting down can possibly absolve any subdistrict from the responsibility of furnishing men. Rather let two committees be appointed for each ward, one of whom shall look to the enrollment, the other to the recruiting; and perhaps a third might be added, whose duty it should be to raise the funds required.

The River Tunnel Scheme.—The Joint Committee having in charge the question of a river tunnel, held a lengthened session on Tuesday. Alderman Himrod presided.

Mayor Sherman declared himself a convert to the belief that the tunnel, if lined with cast iron inside the masonry, would be practicable. He thought no masonry would suffice to prevent leakage from the river. The iron should be used under the bed of the river solely as a preventive.

Mr. Gindele stated that his approximate estimate of the cost of the tunnel was $[illegible]. In ordinary times the work might be accomplished for $[illegible].

After a lengthened discussion of all matters connected with the enterprise, the committee resolved to report to the Council an ordinance fixing the location of the tunnel at Washington street, vacating to the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road a portion of East Adams street, reserving the right to build a bridge at that point at any period within ten years, or to excavate a tunnel at any time—in consideration of which the railroad Company is to pay $30,000 toward the completion of the tunnel.

Vessels Laid Up in Port.

The following is the official and correct list of vessels laid up in the port of Chicago for the present winter, with the amount of tonnage, prepared by the Collector of the port:

STEAMERS.

Comet	320	Planet	99
Michigan	645	Sea Bird	53

PROPELLERS.

Allegheny	601	Mendota	709
Buffalo	630	Ottawa	316
Barber J.	396	Queen of the Lakes	588
City of Madison	396	Truesdell, G. J.	391
Iowa	361	Tonawanda (rep'g)	340
Lady Franklin	347	Young America	397
Maine	322		

BARQUES.

American Union	764	Morris, David	393
America	347	Merrimac	363
Badger State	491	March, J. P.	486
Bridge, H. P.	531	Maitland	314
Col. Ellsworth	405	Naiad	437
Chicago Bd. of Trade	598	Naomi	438
Champion	509	Norman	370
City of Milwaukee	436	Orphan Boy	490
City of Chicago	436	Ocean Wave	393
Crocker Hans	473	Oneonta	509
Cherubusco	395	Perew, Mary E.	496
Cleveland	383	Pomeroy, S. B.	381
Chenango	384	Rawson, Levi	473
Dobbins, D. P.	681	Sonora	371
Flying Mist	398	Sunrise	588
Goffe, M. R.	373	Sweeney, J.	478
Great West, 2	354	Sunny Side	749
Gaskin, R.	356	Superior	388
Golden Fleece	610	Tanner	631
Hungarian	364	Two Fannies	595
Hoyt, Jessie	470	Winslow, H. C.	392
Lafrienier	374	Watson, S. V. R.	678
Major Anderson	556		

BRIGS.

lgomah	269	Hutchinson C. F.	341
anopus	288	Montezuma	294
ross E. W.	406	Mitchell Alex	274
mpire State	396	Mary	249
ashion	298	Mariner	269
ale S. F.	301	Standart N. W.	490
ardner F. B.	460	Sebastopol	143
ardner Fanny	337	Treat Wm	345
ampton	358	Young America	346
ale Sam	270		

SCHOONERS.

bel, G L	68	Kingsford, Thos	375
ctive	197	Live Oak	219
tmosphere	357	Lone Star	332
dvance	268	Louisa Ann	120
etna	416	Ludington, L	234
lmira	38	Lumberman	204
lbany	144	Magic	143
llen, Wm F	385	Magnolia	180
lbatross	331	Maine	194
Annie Thorine	92	Maple Leaf	200
rrow	93	Magnet	100
Ashtabula	133	Mary	97
Athenian	373	Mary	314
Avery, T S	354	Mariner	159
Baensch, A	197	Martin, D R	465
Barber, G	157	Marsh, Jane A	260
Bates S	172	McNair, Math	214
Bates, Eveline	331	Melvina	330
Barney, Eaton	166	Meridian	244
Ben, Flint	265	Middlesex	356
Blood, Helen	151	Millard Fillmore	377
Blue Bell	150	Minnesota	316
Bonnie Doon	348	Minnesota	290
Buena Vista	198	Mitchell, M	191
Calcutta	116	Morning Light	333
Campbell, Robt B	179	Monitor	363
Cascade	333	Montauk	437
Charlotte	155	Mount Vernon	225
Challenge	150	Mott Richard	296
Clipper City	189	Mussey, H E	284
Clow, Sarah	285	Muskegon	709
Cochrane, Joseph	326	Muskingum	392
Comet	478	Nabob	405
Collingwood	379	Nan, Mary	197
Cornelia	359	Narragansett	398
Cottin L H	256	New Hampshire	117
Corinthian	307	Newhouse J S	381
Commerce	80	Nichols L B	80
Craig Wm H	390	Northerner	108
Curlew	294	Octaria	165
Dawn	114	Odin	179
Denmark	236	Owasco	351
Dic Vernon	414	Parakee	11
Douman Rose	133	Petrel	74
Doorr E P	298	Peoria	286
Dresden Josephine	116	Persia	131
Echo	253	Peck E M	388
Eleanor	270	Pilot	182
Elva	76	Pilgrim	265
Emeline	169	Purington, Geo	181
Emma	158	Queen of the West	290
Enterprise	143	Racine	223
Essex	231	Rand, H	134
Ethan Allen	339	Rainbow	343
Exchange	390	Rambler	137
Eveline	261	Raynor, Wm	297
Fashion	223	Rice, John	146
Falcon	189	Robert, Geo R	119
Fisher	96	Robinson, S	312
Flight	249	Rogers, A J	405
Forfar	170	Sailor Boy	361
Forrester	107	Sasco	390
Foster, Geo F	132	San Jacinto	392
Fremont, J C	215	Scott, Mary M	351
Freedom	98	Scandinavian	272
Gem	85	Sea Gem	150
Gem	306	Seneca Chief	159
Gertrude	97	Shook	306
Gertrude	369	Smith, Wm	214
Gen. Grant	215	Spencer, H	126
Gordon, Cynthia	68	Stampede	370
Goble, Geo	296	Steel, Geo	350
Gold Hunter	286	Supply	296
Golden Harvest	376	Selt	170
Grey, E G	166	Sutherland, J F	98
Grape Shot	369	Speed	146
Grace Murray	350	Telegraph	102
Greeley Horace	84	Tempest	209
Hamilton	201	Three Bells	305
Hamlet	201	Throop, Lizzie	121
Heligoland	108	Transit	133
Hero	80	Triumph	118
Harvest Home	366	Tuscola	321
Hinckley Chas	419	Twin Sisters	275
Honest John	117	Two Charlies	119
Holt Geo W	381	Undine	100
Hubbard R B	136	Vermont	113
Illinois	116	Warren	104
Industry	43	Walrus	377
International	380	Weber, John	248
Jones Wm	209	Westchester	207
Irwin L C	113	White Squall	318
Island City	43	Whitman L H	288
Island	27	Willard, Johnson	445
Ithica	199	Williams, Minnie	418
Kent, Helen	142	York State	389
Ketchum	268	Zephyr	19

SCOWS.

Alba	117	Hunter	179
Appleton	126	Laurel	88
Black Hawk	114	Luna	90
Butts, C. C.	137	Mermaid	60
Chapin, J. B.	160	Mount Vernon	74
Ellen	122	Planet	93
Fortier, L. B.	167	Pendleton, J. C.	84
Frederic, A.	61	Rowena	137
Gladiator	169	Sultan	24
Goldsmith, L. B.	109	Tempest	74
Granger	90	Three Bells	80
Hays, R.	60	Trenton	188
Hercules	120	Trio	83
Hirondelle	90		

ALSO TWENTY TUGS.

Babcock, D. L.,	Little Giant,	Stafford, M. F.,
Continental,	Mosher, A.,	Union,
Crawford, J. A.,	McClellan, Geo B,	Watson, S. V. R.,
Chase, S. G.,	Monitor,	Wood, W. H.,
Constitution,	Montauk,	Wood, Geo. W.,
Escanaba,	Prindiville, R.,	Ward.
Harrison, Mary P,	Success,	

AND FORTY CANAL BOATS.

American Star,	Gen. Grant,	Ottawa,
Atlantic,	Gibralter,	Prairie Queen,
Abby Sprague,	Gurney, W. S.,	Pacific,
Badger State,	Gen. Scott,	Rebecca,
Channahan,	Hess, D.,	Republic,
Carondelet,	Johnston,	Stars and Stripes,
Cashier,	Isabella,	Seneca,
Douglas, S. A.,	Loomis, H. C.,	Senator,
No. 2,	Lincoln, A.,	Tobacco Plant,
Emeline,	Morris,	Terror,
Edinburg,	Midgie,	Waterloo,
Galena,	Nautilus,	Wasp,
Golden Cloud,	Northrup, P.,	Zimmerman.
Gale, S. F.,	Norway,	

RECAPITULATION.

Steamers	4, with	2,522	tons.
Propellers	13, "	6,853	"
Barques	45, "	21,824	"
Brigs	19, "	6,342	"
Schooners	194, "	44,895	"
Scows	27, "	2,813	"
Tugs and canal boats	60, average	6,600	"
Total	362 vessels	90,760	tons.

FREEDMEN'S FAIR.

Closing Day—Auction Sale on Monday—Presentation—List of Donations.

Bryan Hall was quite well filled during the day on Saturday. The popular interest in the enterprise was more fully demonstrated than on any previous occasion. The dining-hall was crowded all day, and the quantity and quality of edibles served to guests were such as to give perfect satisfaction.

GEN. HINDMAN'S FIELD GLASS.

Lieut. Col. Guernsey, of the 19th Iowa, presented to the Fair the field glass captured from Gen. Hindman at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark.

THE BLACK LAW PETITION.

Upon the subject of the repeal of the Black Laws there would seem to be but one opinion among visitors at the Fair. Mr. John Jones has obtained nearly four thousand signatures to his petition.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY.

But a small proportion of the contributions have as yet been sold. However, as the hall must be vacated by Monday evening, an auction sale of the most choice articles will be held during the day. Could the hall be retained for a few days longer, the Fair would be extended to that period. Mr. Butters donates his services as auctioneer.

PRESENTATIONS.

A series of presentations took place last evening. In the absence of Mrs. Gen. Sherman, Rev. O. H. Tiffany received from Miss Anna Dickinson the rich afghan designed for her. Rev. S. Nichols gave to Theodore Tilton, Esq., the statuette of "The Wounded Scout." Mrs. E. E. McLeish presented to Col. James C. Strong an elegant silk quilt and pillow. Miss Ada Hoyt delivered to Lieut. Taylor the purse of money contributed for the band of the 15th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. Miss Anna Dickinson was the recipient of the statuette of "The Refugees." The presentation speeches were rich in sentiment and eloquent in diction. We are compelled to omit them for want of space.

The lecture of Professor McCoy—advertised for this evening—has been postponed until after the holidays.

THAT BOSTON DONATION.

A valuable donation from friends in Boston, hitherto but imperfectly acknowledged, deserves particular mention. It was forwarded through Mrs. W. E. Doggett, to whose personal interest in the Fair the managers are much indebted. The contributors' names and gifts are these:

Francis Daw, cash	$50.00
B. F. Campbell, goods	42.00
B. T. Loring	30.00
Daniel Harwood	40.00
Wm. Davenport, of Wm. Claflin & Co	90.00
Fogg & Houghton	42.00
Total	$294.00

DONATIONS.

Cash donations, Saturday, 24th inst.: De Kalb Ill., Soldiers' Aid Society, by M. J. Hyde, Jr., $25; Greenfield, O., $70; York, Du Page county, Ill., by E. F. Markham, $40.65; Mrs. H. M. Cutler reports the following donations as collected by herself:—Sugar Grove, Ill., $11.50; Prairieville, Ill., $13.25; Blackberry, Ill., $13.50; Lane, $20.85; Peru, O., $5.05; Greenfield, O., $26.90; Fairfield, O., $19; Norwalk, O., $22.88; Mrs. Angles and daughter, Toledo, $8; Oberlin, $7; South Bend, from one lady, $5; Rockton, Ill., Dr. John H. Carpenter, $2. City—H. L. Swartwout, $3; Kenosha, Wis., "Soldiers' Aid Society," $100, as part proceeds of a fair and festival held by them.

MISCELLANEOUS DONATIONS.

Keith, Faxon & Co., millinery goods, $30; Wm. H. Taylor, ladies and children's boots, $30; J. S. Scribner & Co., set of iron axles, $12; a friend, imitation coral basket, $[illegible]; Miss Lace, fancy basket, $2; Miss Julia Shutts, perfumery bag, $1; friend, miniature set furniture, $[illegible]; Mrs. N. H. Parker, embroidered slipper pattern and toilet box, $2.50; Mrs. Smith, mat, 50c; Hoodless, fancy case thread, $1.50; Mrs. Waldo, crotched mittens and doll's stockings, $1.37; Mrs. Lambden, fine pet plant and 3 boquets, $7; H. Earl Conable, 7 boxes cigars, $10; Ambrose and Jackson box cigars, $[illegible]; Rev. J. Lester Williams, Boscobel, Wis., 5 Prisons; Mrs. George Sherwood, 4 lithographs, $4; 5 Bo crackers from 60 State street.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The net cash proceeds of the Fair will scarcely be so large as some had hoped; but when it is considered that the whole enterprise was gotten up in four weeks, that the severe cold kept back thousands of dollars worth of vegetables promised; that the great Sanitary Fair is close at hand, and that the weather this week has hardly permitted our citizens to leave their residences, it is but moderate praise to pronounce the enterprise a great success.

The first distinctive Freedmen's Fair has been held with applause and crowned with eclat. There has been no raffling, no gouging, no quarrelling, no stealing. The entire entertainment has proceeded as smoothly as a parlor sociable, and whether the final cash footing shall be larger or smaller, an example has been set worthy of all commendation and of all imitation. Long live the Freedmen's Aid Commission!

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Christmas falls on Sunday this year. The services in the different churches will generally bear reference to the event commemorated on this day. Last night was observed as Christmas eve, but the secular rejoicings of the day will be almost universally held on Monday.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., just returned from the Shenandoah, and recently from the canvass of California and Oregon, and B. F. Jacobs, just returned from Nashville, will address a meeting this evening in Smith & Nixon's Hall. Mr. J. spent three weeks with Thomas' army, and in the hospitals of Nashville, four days and three nights being spent on the battle field. Let all attend who would hear of our brave boys.

The congregation of the Plymouth Congregational church—Rev. Dr. Kitchell, pastor—pending the erection of their new structure, have leased the Music Hall of Smith & Nixon for the twelve months commencing with to-day. Their first service will be held this morning. In the evening the U. S. Christian Commission meeting will be held.

There will be Christmas services and sermon at St. John's Church, Union Park, this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Christ Church, Rev. Chas. Edwd. Cheney, Rector. Services in this church on Christmas day at 3 o'clock p. m. The Annual Christmas Eve Festival of the Sunday School was held on Saturday evening, Dec. 24th, at 7 o'clock.

The congregation of St. Mark's Episcopal Church will hold their Christmas services in the Erie street Mission, between Wells and Franklin streets, at 10:30 a. m. Rev. E. B. Tuttle will preach. This is the only Episcopal free church in the North Division. The Christmas Tree for children will be prepared for Wednesday evening.

Clark Street, M. E. Church—The Pastor Rev. C. H. Fowler, will preach at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Evening subject, "The Atonement."

In Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, the services will be appropriate to the festive character of the day. Sermons morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Robt. Laird Collier.

Railroad Mission, opposite the Rock Island Passenger Depot—Christmas exercises at the Sabbath School at 3½ o'clock. Rev. J. McLeish will preach at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

Christmas services at the U. B. Church, corner of Clinton and Wilson streets, at 10:30 a. m. Theme—Messiah's Advent. Sabbath School at 12:45 p. m., conducted by W. V. Johnson. Preaching in the evening at 7:30. Seats free on all occasions. J. K. M. Looker, Pastor.

There will be no service at St. Stephen's Church.

There will be full services at the "Bishop's Church," corner of West Washington and Peoria streets, on Christmas Day. The music will be choral by antiphonal choirs.

There will be preaching at the Illinois street Mission Chapel at 10:45 a. m. to-day. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock. Also regular Sabbath evening services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

Preaching at 10:30 a. m., at the North Star Mission, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets. Sabbath School at 3 p. m. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, the pastor will give an account of a visit to Spurgeon.

There will be preaching in the Berean Baptist Church, at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m., by the Pastor, Rev. A. Kenyon. All are invited. The Sabbath School commences at 12:30, in the basement. The church is well heated and very comfortable.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner Clinton and Fulton streets. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 3½ p. m., by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., just returned from the army work of the Christian Commission. The public are cordially invited.

Third United Presbyterian Church—Divine service to-day at 10½ a. m., by Rev. M. Clarke, in the Elm Street Mission Chapel, corner of Elm and Dearborn streets.

Rev. Mr. Hibbard will deliver his fifth lecture on the "New Jerusalem," at the New Jerusalem Temple, on Adams street, near the Lake, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "The city lieth four-square." Seats free.

South Presbyterian Church (Old School), corner of Jackson street and Third avenue. Services by the pastor, Mr. Harsha, at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m.

Services will be held at the Church of the Holy Family, on Twelfth street, to-day, consisting of Solemn High Mass, at 5 o'clock, at which Mozart's Twelfth Mass will be sung; also, Solemn High High Mass at 10½ o'clock, at which Lambillotte's Pascal Mass will be performed, with full orchestra accompaniment, under the direction of Prof. Hall, the Organist of the church.

J. H. W. Toohey will lecture at Metropolitan Hall at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Subject—morning, Reformers, Their Trials and Triumphs; evening, The Bible and Civilization. A business meeting of the Society will be held at noon.

Services appropriate to Christmas will be held at the school, No. 511 State street, at 3 o'clock p. m. to-day. There will be speaking, and our friends are earnestly invited to be present.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera.—Mr. Grover and his agent were in the city on Saturday, making the preliminary arrangements for the opening of the opera season. We have his assurances, which were hardly necessary, considering the quantity and quality of his troupe, and the established reputation of the conductor, Carl Anschutz, that opera will be produced here conscientiously and legitimately in all its details. He is amply provided with principals and the choral and orchestral accessories, so that we have every reason to expect what we have never yet had here—opera as an entirety. Without trying to produce startling or brilliant effects, the troupe will give us genuine opera, with a due regard to the music and action. We have already enumerated his artists and his repertoire. The former come here without being obliged to establish their reputations; the latter is as varied and extensive as the most critical could ask for, and we have little doubt that the fortunate possessors of tickets for the season, will find themselves not alone satisfied with music from many new works, or at least new here, but with the music of the old, interpreted more conscientiously than heretofore, if not with so loud a flourish of trumpets. The sale of season subscription tickets commences at Higgins' music store on Tuesday, the 27th, the prices of which are scheduled in our advertising columns. The sale of single operas will not open before Friday or Saturday. As this is the season of gifts, opera goers should bear in mind that besides securing their own amusement, a season package of tickets would be apropos gift to their friends.

McVicker's Theatre.—The "Dead Heart" was played for the last time on Saturday evening, and for a sensational play with little or no foundation of merit, drew well. This week a handsome bill is underlined. This (Monday) evening, Macbeth will be produced with Mr. Adams in the principal character, Nagle as Macduff and Mrs. Cowell as Lady Macbeth. On Tuesday evening Schiller's great drama of the Robbers, Mr. Adams as Charles De Moor. The play of Enoch Arden, dramatized from Tennyson's new and popular poem is also, in rehearsal and will shortly be produced. If well dramatized and brought out it should have a good run.

The Academy of Music.—At this popular place of amusement the name of whose audiences is legion, the fairy extravaganza of Cinderella, or the Little Glass Slipper, will be the holiday attraction of the week. This added to the scores of good things, will furnish any quantities of fun, to the detriment of ribs and vest buttons.

Skating Parks.—The weather for the last few days has been scarcely favorable to the skating fraternity. The tendency has been to bad ice, and unpleasant motion. But the managers of the skating parks are making amends for natural deficiencies by extra labor, and have brought their fields into good condition.

At the Washington, the ice-plane has been kept at work, and a good, smooth, pure surface is the result. They held a carnival there on Saturday night, which was largely attended, and brilliantly illuminated. A full band of music is engaged for Monday, and the practical Christmas day may be spent to far worse advantage than on the Washington.

The Central will be open afternoon and evening on Monday. A brilliant display of fireworks and illuminations will be presented in the evening to the visitors. A grand gala time may be expected.

The Ogden Park will also be open. We are not advised of special preparations, but presume that the managers, with their accustomed enterprise, will leave nothing to be desired. The ice is "tip-top."

Draft Meeting in the Second Ward.—At a called meeting of the citizens of the Second Ward held at the Orient House on Friday evening, 23d inst., Mr. John C. Hilton was appointed Chairman, and Mr. A. Klippel Secretary.

The committee appointed to draft articles for a Protective Association, reported through the Chairman, which report was accepted and the committee discharged.

After an animated discussion upon the merits of several plans prepared, it was intimated by one of the citizens present that there already existed in the ward an organization on the mutual protection plan; which, could it be developed, might be of service, whereupon Mr. Hancock was called upon, and he read to the meeting the rules and regulations of the Second Ward Mutual Protection Association, and gave the following names as its officers:

Chas. H. Ham, President.
Geo. H. Laflin, Vice President.
John C. Hilton, Treasurer.
W. T. Hancock, Secretary.
Chancey T. Bowen, M. A. Meyer, John Long, W. H. Carter, and A. Klippel, Executive Committee.

Whereupon it was unanimously

Resolved, That this meeting recommend the citizens of this Ward to unite themselves *at once*, with the "Second Ward Mutual Protective Association," of which Mr. Charles H. Ham is President; and this meeting most heartily indorse this organization in every respect, believing that it is the only feasible plan by which the poor as well as the rich are mutually benefitted.

The meeting then adjourned.

John C. Hilton, Chairman.
A. Klippel, Secretary.

Bridges' Battery.—This excellent battery has been re-lettered and attached to a new regiment. It is now designated as Company B, 1st Illinois Light Artillery. Incident to this change we are gratified to note that Capt. Bridges has been promoted to a majority. The present officers of the battery are: Captain, Lyman A. White; Senior First Lieutenant, Clark E. Dodge; Junior First Lieutenant, Lauman C. Lawrence; Senior Second Lieutenant, Alphonzo W. Potter; Junior Second Lieutenant, Wm. Peterson.

In this connection, the following copy of a communication from Maj. Gen. Thomas will be interesting:

"Headq'rs Dep't of the Cumberland,
"Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1864.

"Capt. Lyman Bridges has served in my command for more than eighteen months. He has always enjoyed a high reputation as a skillful, brave and energetic officer. He did most excellent service in the battle of Mission Ridge, and his battery bore a conspicuous part in the Atlanta campaign.

(Signed) "George H. Thomas,
"Major General U. S. A., Commanding."

New Style of Photographs—We had the pleasure of seeing yesterday a portrait of charming excellence and beauty, taken by Mr. Thomas Hine, No. 88 Clark street, by a new method now introduced for the first time into Chicago. It is unrivalled for delicacy of tone and softness of finish by any photographs we ever saw. Artistic in feeling and charming in expression, these photographs will recommend themselves to all the lovers of art. Possessing many of the merits of steel engravings, they have none of that chalky appearance which so often displeases in photographs taken by the usual method. Indeed, we predict for the Gray Vignettes, as they are called, and the enterprising artist who has introduced this great improvement in photographs, a complete success. Hine also furnishes the new and celebrated photogra[illegible]

Artesian Well.

Editors Tribune:

In your notice published this morning it is stated "That it would require fifteen such wells to supply the quantity of water now in use." That is true—but why have fifteen wells when two would answer the purpose? This well is four inches in diameter, and discharges 570,000 gallons per day. Make it one foot and it would discharge nine times as much, or 5,284,000 gallons; and the two wells over 11,000,000 gallons daily, a sufficient quantity for the purposes of this city for some years to come.

It is insinuated by some person in the *Times* of this morning, that the parties who own this well desire to sell it to the city to reimburse themselves for their large outlay of capital and labor in boring the well. This writer is evidently partial to the disgusting stuff which we are now compelled to swallow and call it water. Let me assure him that the owners of this well are able to keep it for their own private use, and that neither the city nor any person can have it at any price, unless some arrangement could be made by which the citizens of Chicago, poor and rich, could be furnished with a pure and wholesome beverage, at a cheaper rate than they now pay for the diseased liquids which flow from the Chicago River.

It is not claimed that this well furnishes a quantity of water sufficient to supply Chicago, but that it simply points out the fountain whence may be obtained, without expensive machinery, an inexhaustible supply of water, pure and clear and soft, and in which the most powerful glass can discover neither speck nor blemish.

Geo. A. Shufeldt, Jr.

Death of Lieut. Col. Chapman, 38th Illinois.

Topeka, Mason Co., Ill., Dec. 20, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

If I were capable and worthy I would offer a short eulogy as a tribute of respect to another hero who has so voluntarily laid down his life for us and his bleeding country. At least will you allow me to place on record a few incidents of the history of our lamented citizen and friend? Lieut. Col. Wm. F. Chapman, of the 38th Illinois volunteers, when the first notes of alarm for the safety of his country reached him in his quiet home, he at once began preparation to devote himself to her defence. In the summer of '61 he assisted in raising Company G, of the 38th, and went into the service for three years as First Lieutenant of that company. He at once displayed superior qualities for command, and after showing great gallantry and ability on several hard fought fields, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and for some time before his death acted as Colonel of his regiment. He participated in most of the battles from Pilot Knob to Atlanta; was severely wounded at Murfreesboro, at Chickamauga, and slightly at Atlanta, and had one horse shot under him. When his time of service expired he re-enlisted with his regiment. He was at home a few weeks after his first wound, also suffering severely with chronic diarrhea. It was urged upon him by his friends that he could never again be fit for duty. But like the late lamented Hanson, (whose father was my particular friend,) he would not abandon his post. At last, after being constantly in his saddle for twelve days and nights, he was again violently attacked with the old disease, and slid rapidly but certainly to his death, at Pulaski, Tenn., on the morning of Nov. 23, '64. In his military career there was no ostentation, as in his private life he was an unassuming but polished gentleman.

His remains were embalmed and returned to his friends and appropriately interred by the side of his child with military and Masonic honors. He leaves a widow and five children, whom God and his country will protect.

Thus gloriously passes another patriot hero whose name will go down to posterity as the defender of his country's liberties, side by side with those revered fathers who fought to obtain them.

A Citizen of Mason County.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Those in need of medical aid read advertisement on third page of to-day's paper headed "Dr. James." de25-d174-1t

Postponed.—The rehearsal of the Musical Union next Monday evening is postponed until Thursday evening, Dec. 29, 1864.

☞ By reference to our amusement column it will be seen that James Heenan, of N. Y., gives an exhibition at Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening. dec25-d120-1t

Relief for the Afflicted.—The attention of our readers is requested to the card of Dr. Bigelow, which will be found in another column. The Doctor has achieved an enviable reputation in this city—a legitimate consequence of the high professional skill displayed in his practice.

He uses no dangerous medicines, but guarantees a cure in all cases of which he undertakes the treatment, and that without leaving any drug poison in the system to give trouble in after years. Those who wish to be treated skillfully, scientifically, successfully, politely, and with all one secrecy, should apply to Dr. Bigelow, at his private consultation rooms, No. 175 South Clark street. Send for his Guide to Health free of charge.
d25-d178-1t

Christmas Presents—Five hundred of those ladies' and gentlemen's Quilted D'Orsay Slips just received per express. Call and see them. Also, the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes in the city, at wholesale and retail.
de24-d102-3t Pearson & Dana, 106 Lake-st.

Catholic Prayer Books, Bibles, Beads, &c., &c., in all varieties, and at all prices, are now on exhibition at J. J. Kearney & Co.'s store, 181 Clark street, corner of Monroe. They have also an immense stock of Photograph Albums, Gift Books, &c., at extremely low prices, don't forget the number, 181 Clark street. dec24d108-3t

☞ Beautiful Wax Doll Heads, Crying Dolls, Doll's Jewelry, at Noble's Notion and Toy Bazaar, 175 Lake street. de22-b902-6t

☞ Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. dec15b345-1m

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.		
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	*4:30 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Janesville Accommodat'n	*3:15 p. m.	*2:15 p. m.
Woodstock Accom	*3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	8:15 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	†7:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:15 p. m.	1:30 a. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	‡5:30 p. m.	‡12:30 p. m.
Detroit Express	*‡10:00 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Night Express	*6:15 p. m.	12:25 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	*5:30 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Night Express	*‡10:05 p. m.	‡12:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	‡5:30 p. m.	*‡11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accom'dation	*4:30 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	*‡10:10 p. m.	*‡12:30 p. m.
Cin. & Louisville Exp's	6:30 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.

(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Leave Pittsburg	2:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	9:40 p.m.
" Harrisburg	1:30 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Arrive at Philadel.	5:45 p.m.	7:05 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
" N. York via Allenton,	10:10 p.m.	10:00 a.m.	2:45 p.m.
" N. York via Philadel.,	10:27 p.m.	12:00 m.	6:45 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:45 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Washington	10:10 p.m.	10:35 a.m.	6:15 p.m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	*‡10:05 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
" "	*3:35 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:20 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Day Express	8:00 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	7:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Express	*4:30 p. m.	*12:35 p. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:35 p. m.	8:50 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

New York, Saturday, Dec. 24—Midnight.

Railway speculation was more buoyant this morning and there was a general improvement and more demand for stocks, partly on orders from out of town purchasers. After call the market was steady with but very few changes from Board quotations. Government securities are quite active and decidedly stronger. The Sub Treasury has received no official notification in regard to the 10-40 loan, and subscriptions are still open to public call, and the miscellaneous list was stronger but without any special feature.

But few rumors were in circulation in the gold room to-day, and an adjournment took place until Tuesday.

Money active and firm at 7 ℔ cent. Sterling exchange quiet at [illegible].

Gold dull and lower—opening at 221, declining to 220¼, and closing at 221¾. Total exports of specie to-day $1,200,000.

Government stocks more active and firm. There was no second session held to-day. The Stock Exchange has adjourned to Tuesday, and next Monday will be kept as a holiday by the banks and financial institutions, the Custom House being open one hour for the transaction of indespensible business. Government stocks closed strong, with an active demand for 10-40s and new 5-20s. The following are the quotations at 3:45 p. m.: U. S. 6s '81 coupons bid 108; U. S. 5-20 coupons 116; U. S. 10-40 coupons 101; U. S. certificates 97; Tenn 6s 56; N. Y. C. 115; Erie 87¾; Hudson 113¾; Hudson 6s [illegible]; Reading 114¾; M. C. 117¾; M. S. 70¾; Ill. C. 125¾; Pittsburg 91; N. W. 41; N. W. preferred 71¾; R. I. 104; Ft. Wayne 102¾; Wabash 50; O. & M. certificates 33¾; Canton 34¾; Cumberland 45¾; Quicksilver 94¾.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

[Reported by Telegraph exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

Albany, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Cattle—The cattle market has been dull throughout, not more than 1,000 head having been sold yesterday and to-day. Several of the New York dealers had more stock than they wanted consigned to them from the West, and the Eastern buyers have taken very few, as their markets were over supplied last week. On coarse cattle the decline is ½@¾c, and on good to extra ¼c—prices ranging from 4½@9½c. Receipts for the week, 2,700.

Sheep—Sheep are in active request at 7½@9c. Most of the sheep coming in are killed here, owing to the high rates of freight on the Hudson River Railroad. Receipts, 5,600.

Hogs—The demand for live hogs has somewhat exceeded the supply, and the market is firm at 13½@14¾c. Received, 9,400; shipped to New York, 7000. Dressed hogs 16¾@17¼c ℔ ℔.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Tobacco—Only two hhds were sold to-day—factory and planters lugs at $8.50@10.90, while bids on seven hhds were rejected.

Flour—Quiet.

Grain—Sales of common and fair fall Wheat at $1.80@1.83; prime at $1.90@1.95, and 150 bags choice at $2.00 ℔ bu. Corn inactive; sales of 170 bags mixed at $1.35; 545 do at $1.37½; 81 do at $1.38, and 170 bags white at $1.41 ℔ bu, in new bags. Oats—Buyers offered freely 95c in new bags, with sales of 315 bags at that price, and 210 bags at 98½c in new bags. Barley in good demand, with sales of spring at $1.80, and some prime do at $2.05; 210 bags choice do at $2.10 ℔ bu.

Whisky—Weak and unsettled.

Hogs—Weak, and the tendency of the price is in favor of buyers. Nearly 3,000 were held over from yesterday, and several lots on the way are delayed by the ice in the river at St. Charles.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Milwaukee, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1864.

Wheat—Receipts, 4,100 bu; market dull and 1c lower; sales on change were: 5,000 bu No. 1 at $1.80½; 4,000 at $1.88 in store.

Provisions—Nominal. Mess Pork is quoted at $[illegible]. Lard—21c for No. 1. Dressed Hogs in good supply. Sales were 1,400 at $11.62½; a decline of [illegible] cents.

New York Market.

New York, Dec. 24.

Cotton—Dull and scarcely so firm at $1.13@1.14 for middling.

Flour—State and Western dull, and closes 5@10c lower; $10.20@10.50 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11.25@12.00 for trade brands.

Whisky—Opened heavy and unsettled, but closed firmer and more active; $2.25@2.30 for State, and $2.28@2.30 for Western.

Grain—Wheat dull and 1@2c lower; good Milwaukee club $2.38, amber Michigan $2.50; white Michigan $2.22; No. 1 Milwaukee club $2.32, which is above the market. Barley dull. Corn dull and nominal at $1.88@1.91 for mixed Western in store and delivered. Oats a shade firmer and more active at $1.03@1.05 for Western.

Groceries—Rice dull, and prices entirely nominal. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet; Muscovado 18½@20c. Molasses dull and nominal.

Petroleum—Dull; 45c for crude; [illegible] for refined in bond; and [illegible] for refined free.

Wool—Quiet.

Provisions—Pork opened decidedly lower, but closed with active speculative demand; $[illegible] for '63 and '64 mess, cash and regular way, closing at the latter price; $40.50@41.00 for new do; $35.50 for prime; and $[illegible] for prime mess; also 3,500 brls new mess, for January, buyers' option, at $41.00@41.50, and 1,500 brls '63 and '64 mess, same delivery, sellers and buyers' option, at $40.00@40.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady. Bacon sides firm. Dressed hogs dull; 17@17¼c for Western. Lard heavy at [illegible]. Butter quiet and unchanged.

MARRIED.

In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. E. M. Boring, Mr. A. E. ADAMS and Miss JENNIE C. EDWARDS, all of this city.

In Trinity Church, Muscatine, Iowa, on Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864, by the Right Rev. Bishop Vail, of Kansas, Mr. SETH W. HARDIN, Jr., of Chicago, and Miss HANNAH S. OSBORNE, of Muscatine. No cards.

On the 19th inst., at Worcester, Mass., by Rev. Dr Seth Sweetser, GEORGE H. BLISS, of Chicago, and MARY M. GILBERT, of Worcester.

DIED.

[illegible] affection of the heart, MATTIE C. PARSONS, youngest daughter of Dr. George and Harriet E. Coryell, aged 24 years.

Funeral from the house of her brother, Chas. Coryell, 88 Wabash avenue, Tuesday, December 27th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend. de25-1t

At Longwood, Island of St. Helena, October 13th, ISAAC MOSS, Esq., father of Mrs. Emma J. Bischford, of this city.

☞ New York and Boston papers please copy.

On the 22d inst., in Springfield Centre, N. Y., in the 48th year of his age, JONATHAN W. KINNE, of this city.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Salesrooms in Portland Block,
NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN STREET,
se28-163-1f p4hp

SPLENDID COLLECTION
OF
OIL PAINTINGS
AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Butters' Art Gallery, in Portland Block, 107 Dearborn street,

We shall sell a large and most superb collection of

Oil Paintings,

Of the French, English and Belgian Schools, comprising the works of the well-known and talented artists, E. Frere, C. Troyon, Diaz De Wilder, J. Didier, Van Beest, Zimmerman, Van Severdonck, Manzoni, A. Vion, Camin, Delessard, Rondel, Veron, Hekking, Gifford, Grobon, Jaques, Lemmens, Michael, Kieffer, and sever others too numerous to particularize.

The Paintings are in rich full Gold Frames, which will be sold with the picture.

☞ The collection is now open to the public. Catalogues are ready. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
de25-d181-5t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
Entire stock of
DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &C.,
Of the late E. W. CHAMBERLAIN,
AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 28th and 29th, at 9½ o'clock each day, at Butters' Auction Rooms, Nos. 103, 105 & 107 Dearborn street.
de21-b640-6t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

HARDWARE,
Silver Plated Goo[illegible]
GROCERIES, &C.,
AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters Auction Rooms, Nos. 103 & 105 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, a large variety of Hardware, Plated Goods, &c.

ALSO—A lot of Groceries, Liquors, &c.

ALSO—50 cases English Mustard, 6 and 12 lbs each.
de21-b629-7t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE
Stock of
Ladies' Winter Cloaks
AT AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29th,
At 9½ o'clock,
At Butters' Auction rooms,
Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Portland Block,
Cor. Washington and Dearborn streets.

We shall sell a large and desirable stock of CLOAKS, for Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear, consisting of

Sacques, Basques, Cloaks & Circulars,
Made of
Rich Lyons Velvet, Silk Lined,
Esquimaux Beavers,
Velvet Beavers,
Union Beavers,
Chinchilla Beavers,
Frosted Beavers,
All Wool Cloths and Cassimeres,
Union Cloth and Cassimeres,
All Wool Meltons,
And Canton Beavers.
ALSO,
20 REAL SCOTCH LONG SHAWLS,
Of very superior quality.

The above Cloaks are all of Western Make, and are in quality, style and finish equal to any of New York or Foreign manufacture. They can be seen on Wednesday, 28th. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
de24-d107-3t-4tbp

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
44, 46 and 48 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
de11-b63-1y

CATALOGUE SALE.
Second Annual Clearing Out Sale,
BY AUCTION, OF
Rare and Costly Cloaks.

The balance of the Importation and Manufacture of GEORGE CAREY, NO. 175 Broadway, and 308 and 310 Canal st., N. Y. The ladies of Chicago are respectfully informed that they are now offered a splendid opportunity for purchasing at auction, and selecting from the finest collection ever exhibited in the West, of elegant garments in Circulars, Sacques and Basquines, manufactured from Lyons Velvet, all Silk, of the best quality imported; together with a general assortment of Esquimaux, Moscow, Castor and Frosted Beaver Cloth, Plain and Fashionably Trimmed, made expressly for Paris and New York first class city trade. In addition to the choice of Ladies' Cloaks, a large line for children and misses' wear, suitable for from four to thirteen years of age, in sacques and basquines. Owing to being greatly overstocked, and the uncertainty of the money market, has induced George Carey again to resort to this means of turning his valuable stock into cash.

To afford ladies an opportunity of personally inspecting the goods, the entire stock will be on view for two days, viz: Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th inst.

To be sold at Auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 30th and 31st., at 9½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. each day, at the large and spacious Salesrooms 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, when every facility will be given and attention paid to ladies desirous of examining the stock before the sale takes place. Each garment will be put up as a separate lot, distinctly marked and numbered to agree with the Catalogue. The Catalogues can be obtained at our rooms at the exhibition of the goods. All must be sold without reserve.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
de21-b684-11t

ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE
AND LOT OF
Second-Hand Household Goods
AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, December 27th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st., a splendid assortment of New Furniture, comprising in part of Oil Walnut and Rosewood Secretaries and Bookcases; fine Oak Sideboard, with marble top and mirror back; Oil Walnut and Rosewood marble top Tables; Parlor Sets in Green Rep and Hair Cloth; Hat Racks, Etageres, Elegant Oil Walnut and Rosewood marble top Chamber Sets.

Also, Cottage Chamber Sets, with and without marble tops; French and Cottage Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, &c.

Also, a quantity of second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c., being the goods of a family breaking up housekeeping.

Also, an invoice of Linen Table Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's Hosiery, Scarfs, &c., &c.
de23-d3-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Furnished Front room, with bedroom and closet, to rent, with board, at 14 Third avenue. de25-d149 1t

BOARDING.—A furnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with board, at 140 Wabash avenue. Also a few day boarders. de25-d176-1t

BOARDING.—Unfurnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, can be found at 313 State street, at $6 50 per week each person. de25-d161-1t

BOARDING—With rooms furnished or unfurnished, at 229 Ontario street, half a block east of Clark. de25-d227-3t

BOARDING—A suit of two nicely furnished rooms, with gas, fire and board, can be obtained at the northwest corner of Wolcott and Superior sts. References required. de25-d198-1t

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can find two good unfurnished front rooms with board, in a private family, in an excellent neighborhood on the West Side, convenient to the street cars, by addressing P. O. Box 3214. de25-d129 2t

BOARDING.—A pleasant room to let with board, suitable for two gentlemen. Also, day boarders. At 287 Illinois st., N. S. References required. de24-d83-4t

BOARDING.—Seven or eight boarders can be accomodated with board and pleasant room at 38 Franklin-st., between Lake and Randolph. Also, a few day boarders. de24-d121 3t

BOARDING—Day and week boarders wanted at 113 Michigan avenue. de23 b609 4t

BOARDING—Buxton House, 285 South Clark street. First-class table—clean, airy rooms. Board and lodging, $5 per week. Express charges free. de23 b69-4t

Lost.

LOST—On Wednesday, a gentleman's Cluster Diamond Pin. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 38 Lake-st. de24-d29-2t

LOST—$10 Reward. Lost on the night of the 23d, one bear skin, two red cloth covered cutter cushions, and one horse blanket. The above reward will be paid to whoever will leave the same at FARWELL & CO.'S, 134 South Water st. de24-d54-2t CHAS. ROSMER.

ADDISON FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given to the members of the A. F. M. Ins. Co. that the annual meeting of said Company will be held at the office thereof on the SECOND SATURDAY, being the 14th day of January, 1865.
By the order of Directors,
de9-b85-16t HENRY D. FISCHER, Sec.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, Jan. 2d, 1865.
GROVER'S GRAND
GERMAN OPERA.
LEONARD GROVER............DIRECTOR.
Also, of Grover's Chestnut St. Theatre, Philadelphia, and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.
CARL ANSCHUTZ............CONDUCTOR.
Season of Fifteen Nights Only,

Limited by positive engagement. Only engagement in the West (St. Louis) follows this in February. The Grand German Opera Company commence its second season at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

GRAND REPERTOIRE.

☞ NO OPERA WILL BE REPEATED DURING THE SEASON. ☜

FAUST—Grand Opera in Five Acts by Gounod.
This immensely popular Opera was first presented in America by this company, at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and subsequently at the New York Academy.
The Opera is presented entire in five acts, the church scene (now omitted in its presentation by Mr. Gounod) only [illegible] from the too great length of the Opera. The characters Marguerite and Mephistophiles are, and will forever remain, thoroughly wedded to Marie Frederici, and Joseph Hermanns. The acting of the latter in Mephistophiles is regarded as superlatively beyond anything known to the lyric stage. It may not be amiss to add that the celebrated Dramatic Artists, Edwin Forest, E. L. Davenport and the Messrs. Wallack have expressed the opinion that "No Dramatic Assumption stands before it."

MARTHA—Grand Opera by Von Flotow.
Opera presented entire. The fourth act restored. Karl Formes as Plunket, the role originally and expressly composed for him by Von Flotow. The brilliant and spirited rendition of this sparkling Opera by the Grand German Opera Company has everywhere been the theme of the warmest commendation. It is undoubtedly, from the expressed opinions of the chief European critics and dilettanti at present in America, the best rendition of the opera extant.

THE JEWESS—Grand Opera by Halevy.
The Opera presented entire. This superb Opera is very rarely presented entire in America from the great difficulty and labor attending it through study and rehearsal by both the principals and chorus. Its presentation this season (for the first time in several years) by the Grand German Opera Company, attracted a series of the largest houses ever known or congregated at Grand Opera in the world. The writer is informed while writing that every seat in the theatre is sold for its presentation to-night in Louisville, Ky.

MIREILLE—Grand Opera by Gounod.
(Composer of Faust.)
Presented only in America by this Company. Mireille has been the chiefest attraction of the season just past in London, at both Opera Houses, and in Paris.

DER FREISCHUTZ—Grand Opera by C. M. Von Weber.
Presented entire, with scenery and paraphernalia prepared expressly for the Company and transported from the New York Academy of Music. The cast embraces much of the excellence of the Grand German Opera Company, and its rendition attracts in Boston and other critical cities always the chief house of the season.

ROBERT LE DIABLE—Grand Opera by Meyerbeer.
Opera presented entire, full cast, extra orchestra and every incidental attending its presentation this season in the Eastern Academies, to a series of houses utterly unparalleled. In every instance hundreds, and in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, thousands were unable to obtain admission.

DON GIOVANNI—Grand Opera by Mozart.
Presented entire, the important tenor, aria and the trio restored, embracing the chief strength of the Company, selected to give a fitting termination to the Great Season at the New York Academy, upon which occasion Mlle. Dziuba and Isadore Lehman made their debuts in America.

DAME BLANCHE—Grand Opera by Boildieu.
Presented entire. A lively and brilliant opera, which has received a greater number of representations in the French Capital than any other two Operas extant. Each successive season it still divides the attraction with the reigning sensation. In this Opera Theodore Habelman secured his first lyric recognition in America. It has only been presented in Grand Opera in America by this Company.

NIGHT IN GRENADA—Grand Opera by Kreutzer.
Another Brilliant and Spirited Opera, the chief occasion of the European position of the baritone, Mr. Lehman. Most musicians are familiar with the grand choruses and arias, from which, perhaps, a greater number of sacred selections have been made than from any other opera. It has only been presented in Grand Opera in America by this Company.

TANNHAUSER—Grand Opera by Wagner.
Beyond any other opera written, this has received the attention of the musical critics of Europe, taxing the strength of the largest organizations in the world to give it a full and efficient cast. Its production at any opera house is an event. Its composition has been the occasion of the greatest honors from the different European sovereigns to the composer, Mr. Wagner, including several pensions, and, by a recent account, a patent of nobility. This opera is only presented in America by this Company.

FIDELIO—Grand Opera by Beethoven.
The only Opera written by the immortal Beethoven. Its production in London this season has been (in conjunction with Mireille) the chief of operatic sensation, and marks an era in the progress of musical culture. Its presentation in Boston this season, by this company, where it reached its sixth night, attracted greater commendation than has ever been given by any other Opera in that city. One of the most intelligent of the critics suggested that the season should consist entirely of Fidelio and Dame Blanche alternating. The houses were uniformly greater than were given any six representations of any individual Opera in one season in this country. It is not too much to say that the cast of Beethoven's great masterwork given by this company, is the very first cast extant. This Opera is only presented in America by this Company.

MARRIAGE OF FIGARO—Grand Opera by Mozart.
Opera given entire. This great favorite of the Continental Academies is very rarely produced in America from the excessive study necessary. It is now only presented by this company.

MAGIC FLUTE, Grand Opera by Mozart.
Opera given entire. Seldom presented from necessary study and rehearsal, and magnitude of the company required for a satisfactory cast. Only presented by this Company.

BARBER OF SEVILLE, Grand Opera by Rossini.
Opera entire. The rendition of this Company ranks as the most vivacious extant. Johannsen, Hablemann and Hermann's are superlatively excellent.

LES HUGUENOTS—Grand Opera by Meyerbeer.
This immense Opera is presented entire. The time and attention, study and rehearsal, incidental to the production of this great Opera, the most difficult in the entire classic and modern repertoire, is happily over. The Opera has received already several representations this season, which are regarded as the most perfect representations ever given in America. A highly satisfactory performance may be looked forward to.

STRADELLA—Grand Opera by Von Flotow.
Presented with a degree of brilliancy and vivacity never obtained in the Opera, except with this cast. FORMES in his favorite assumption, MALVOLIO, originally and expressly composed for him by Von Flotow. The entire strength of the male portion of the Grand German Opera Company is embraced in the cast.

The above Superlative Grand Repertoire, greater than even this Company has presented in any one city this season, *can only be given in the entire world in the same number of nights* by GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.

☞ No Opera Repeated during the Season. ☜

THE SALE OF SEASON SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS

Will commence on Tuesday, Dec. 27th, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m. precisely, at H. M. Higgins' Music Store, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn streets.

Seats may be secured as follows:

Season secured seat (fifteen operas)	$[illegible]
Secured seat, first or last ten nights (ten operas)	$[illegible]
Secured seat, Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week (nine operas)	$[illegible]
Secured seat Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week (six operas)	$[illegible]
Single Admission	$[illegible]

Sales of single tickets commences Saturday, Dec. 31st, 1864.

The great strength of the Grand German Opera Company, comprising an entire double cast for nearly every Opera in the Repertoire, enables the director to present the strongest Operas each night without too great fatigue to the artists, and doubly assures the production of the Opera upon the night announced.
de25-d1t

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
WILL LECTURE AT
Smith & Nixon's Hall,
ON
Friday and Saturday Evenings, December 23d and 24th.

Subject Friday evening—"A PLEA FOR LABOR, or WOMAN'S WORK AND WAGES." Saturday evening—"THE MEANING OF THE ELECTION."

Tickets for reserved seats will be sold at SMITH & NIXON'S HALL, commencing on Wednesday morning, Dec. 21st.

ADMISSION ... 30 Cents.
de21-b808-4t&hp

CHRISTMAS PARTY AT
D. B. SHAW'S HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26th.
de25-d130-2t 4thp

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVicker & Myers ... Managers.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

Third and last week of the popular young tragedian, MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

Monday, Dec. 26th, Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr. Adams; Macduff, Mr. Nagle; Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Anna Cowell. Tuesday, Schiller's great Tragedy of the ROBBERS. In rehearsal, an entire new play from Tennyson's poem, ENOCH ARDEN.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.

SATURDAY, Dec. 24—At the Grand Matinee will be presented the comedy of the

LOVE CHASE.

Wildrake, Mr. F. E. Aiken; Sir Wm. Fondlove, Mr. Bradley; Constance, Mrs. L. B. Perrin; Widow Green, Mrs C. Stonesall.

In the evening at quarter to eight, positively last performance of Shakespeare's comedy of the

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Sir John Falstaff	Mr. Bradley
Master Ford	Mr. F. E. Aiken
Mrs. Page	Mrs. L. B. Perrin
Mrs. Ford	Miss May Howard

To conclude with IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
Letty ... Jennie Hight.
Grand Christmas Matinee Monday afternoon.
☞ In rehearsal, THE ROSE OF CASTILE AND POCAHONTAS

WELCOME TO REV. DR. PATTERSON.
(Home from Camp and Hospital.)
SORIEE AND REUNION
OF THE
Reform. Presb. Church and Friends,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1864.
In the Church, Fulton-st.
TICKETS ... $1.00.
Can be had at the door, or from any member. Doors open at 6½. Tea at 7 o'clock. de25-b624-2t d&p

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN HALL
TUESDAY EVENING.
TABLEAUX VIVANT!
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
J. APPLETON WILSON,
At Metropolitan Hall,
THIS EVENING.

Admission 25 Cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exhibition to commence at 8 o'clock.

PROGRAMME:

1. 1860.
2. 1864.
3. Scene in a Southern Church. (A true picture.)
4. Slave Auction.
5. Old Auntie parting with her last child. (Historical.)
6. Margaret Garner. (From real life.)
7. Isaac Hopper and the Slave Girl. (A fact of the war.)
8. Compromise with the South.
9. FAST COLORS.
10. Liberty and Emancipation.

BAND AND VOCAL MUSIC

Between the pieces, by the 15th Veteran Reserve Corps Band of Camp Douglas, and the African Quartette.
de25-d170 2t 4thp

CATHOLIC ORPHAN FAIR.

A UNION FAIR for the benefit of Orphans of Wabash Avenue Asylum will be held in

BRYAN HALL,
Commencing Tuesday, December 27,

And will continue till Saturday, 31st, inclusive. All donations of money or articles will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the President, MRS. HUGHES, at her residence, 140 Michigan avenue.
de24 d119-4t-sa,3,tu&f-5hp

METROPOLITAN HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26th—GRAND HOLIDAY TREAT.
MR. JAMES HEENAN,

On the occasion of a Complimentary Benefit extended to him by the citizens of Chicago, will present on Monday evening a

GRAND GYMNASTIC TOURNAMENT,

Upon which occasion he will be assisted by numerous volunteers from this and other cities.

See programmes of the day.

The entertainment will conclude with a Grand Display of Science between

JERRY DONNOVAN, of Chicago, and JAMES HEENAN, of New York.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission 50 cents.
de24-d94-2t4hp

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

Monday evening, Dec. 26th, and every evening during the week. First week of the splendid Operatic Fairy Extravaganza,

CINDERILLA, or the Little Glass Sliper,

Produced in a state of magnificence never before attempted by any Minstrel Troupe.

Reappearance of Albert Jones. Matinee Monday, Dec. 26th, and Saturday, Dec 31st, at 2½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under 10 years of age, 15 cts.

VARIETY THEATRE,
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK ... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH ... Acting and Stage Manager.

New and Brilliant Attractions. THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, first appearance of Miss Emma March, the beautiful Danseuse; Mr. Harry Kelly, Ethopian Comedian; Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Blake; M'lle Brignoli, the beautiful Danseuse and Female Vocalist. Immense success of M'lle Augusta and Miss Nellie Howard. Tom Russell, the favorite comic vocalist, will appear Monday Evening, Dec. 26th. Miss Marietta Harel is engaged and will shortly appear. Change of Time—Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:45.

D. E. SHAW'S
DANCING ACADEMY,

Corner of State and Randolph streets. Open for scholars, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, afternoon and evening. School party every Thursday evening. de24-d51-3t 4thp

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets.

Class open at all times for beginners. Children's class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Rooms to let for private parties.
de18-b663-1w-4thp

SOIREE—The "Christmas Gathering" of the Chicago Dancing Academy will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 26th. Scholars and patrons are invited. J. EDWIN MARTINE.
de22-b668-4t

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—$2,500 to $6,000 a year. A good chance to make money. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. Can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling. It is entirely new. Secured by copyright. Sale as permanent as flour. No fitting up to be done. Any person wishing a paying business will do well to improve this chance. For full particulars address, with stamp enclosed for return, LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md. de23-d198-12t

WANTED—$75—Agents wanted—$150—To sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich. de24-d56-6t

WANTED—Agents—With experience, for the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, or either of them, for the sale of the celebrated IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE. For further information address J. CANBY & CO., care of G. W. Forbes, No. 65 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, or J. CANBY, Bellfontaine, Ohio. Circulars and price list sent. de22-b973-6t

WANTED—Agents to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The best working and best finished cheap Machine in the market. Retail price $18. Very liberal terms to agents. Address DANE & CO., P. O. box 52, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. 8, Post Office Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn streets. de23-b907-10t

WANTED—Agents. 1,000 Agents, who can make $150 a month selling my new Photograph Album Cards (15 kinds), Photographs, (1,000 kinds), Lloyd's Maps and Charts, Clark's Indelible Pencils. Send stamp for my new circular, to R. R. LANDON, Agent, Chicago, 88 Lake Street, opposite Tremont House. no23-a173-1m

WANTED—Agents. $70 a month. I want agents everywhere, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell fifteen articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine. no26-a158-11w

WANTED—Agents—($125 per month) everywhere, to introduce the new Shaw & Clark $16 Family Sewing Machine the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. no 7-w35-3m

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Drug Store, located in Chicago on a growing thoroughfare. Parties desiring to purchase, and having $15,000 in greenbacks can hear of a good investment by addressing "C S," Box 4011, Chicago. de23-d166 1t

FOR SALE—A cargo of excellent maple wood, some black walnut, cherry, oak and white wood, lumber, and twenty-five thousand whisky barrel staves. JOHN WOOLNER, 219 South Water street. de23-d178-1t

FOR SALE—One Lard Kettle, 130 gallons capacity, two Coolers, Press, and all Fixtures of a small Rendering Establishment, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to A. HARVEY SON & Co. 237 South Water street. de22-d129 3t

FOR SALE—One Express Sleigh, also Horse and Harness. Apply at 120 West Monroe street, up stairs. de24-d53 2t

FOR SALE—A few Cutters, two-seat sleighs; also top and open buggies and two seat carriages; also a few second hand top buggies, at J. H. KLINE'S, 55 North Jefferson st. de24-d65 4t

FOR SALE—A Copper Coil, suitable for distiller's purposes. Apply to WAHL BROS. & LIGHTHALL, 60 South Wells street. de24-d18 3t

FOR SALE—Canal Boat Rosa Belle, built last March, and now laying at Bath, Illinois. Inquire at No. 200 South Clark street.
de23 d79-4t WM. G. CRONKRIGHT.

FOR SALE—The sails, rigging, anchor and chains of the bark E. B. Morgan. Apply to EDWARD KELLY, at the office of Holmes & Bro. corner of Clark and South Water streets. de24-d80-4t

FOR SALE—One-half interest or the whole of a Saloon, doing a good trade and well located. Apply at 261 S. Wells st. de23 b881-3t

FOR SALE—Jewelry and Notion Store, in one of the best localities in the city of Chicago, and doing a splendid business. The present owner is unexpectedly called East for the winter. It will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at 203 South Clark st., or address P. O. Box 4110. de20-b865-3t

FOR SALE—Three hundred tons of Prairie Hay of superior quality. A good chance for feeding it on the premises. Also, a dwelling for a family, and stables for twenty-five horses to let at a low rate. C. MACOMBER, Warsaw, Ind. de22-b888-6t

FOR SALE—The Foundry known as the "Union Foundry," on Clark-st., Chicago, together with all the tools and machinery belonging to the same; also the land on which said foundry is situated; also a tract of land on the North Branch, Chicago, now occupied by the Chicago Distilling Company, consisting of about eight acres. Inquire of GEORGE W. SIZER, Cleveland, or of JOHN C. GRANNIS, Attorney at Law, Cleveland, Ohio. de22 b841-1m

FOR SALE—Stationary Engine, 16 inch cylinder, 30 inch stroke, 12 foot iron balance wheel, 3 inch main shaft and driving wheels. Said Engine was built at the City Foundry, Peoria, and has run eighteen months. Possession given immediately. Apply to GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., Chicago, or ROBINSON & CO., Peoria. de4 b[illegible] 3w

To Rent.

TO RENT—A furnished room, in a private family, with or without board, suitable for two gentlemen, at 81 Michigan avenue. de25-d165-1t

TO RENT.—Rooms to rent and Furniture for sale. I have two pleasantly situated furnished rooms that contain everything necessary for housekeeping for a small family. Anybody wishing to procure such can hear of an opportunity by applying at the house, 137 West Washington st., up stairs. de25-d146-1t

TO RENT—Small dwelling house, No. 32 Quincy street. Apply to SAM'L JOHNSTON, 88 Dearborn street. de24-d144-3t

TO RENT—A splendid suit of rooms within two blocks of the Tremont House to rent and furniture for sale. Address E. R. DRAKE, care of Bowen & Bro. de20-b78-1w

TO RENT—Three-story and basement Building No. 118 West Lake st. (new), 12 rooms up stairs. YOUNG & SPRINGER, No. 2 Metropolitan Block. de23-d2

TO RENT—To Benevolent or Trade Societies. The Hall No. 226 South Clark street, recently fitted up by the St. G[illegible] Benevolent Association, capable of seating between 300 and 400 persons. For particulars apply to JOSEPH BUTLER (Gunsmith,) No. 226 South Clark st.

Found.

FOUND—A Pocket-book, containing some value, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this notice. Call at room 32, Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. de24-d117-2t

Wanted.

WANTED—A good Mou
where we will pay liberal wages. Apply immediately to HAFF, COOK & CO., Daven-port, Iowa.

WANTED—Upholsterer
West Washington-st.

WANTED—A young man
general work at the
be well recommended. Call at
Clark street.

WANTED—A first-class
one that understands running a
circular saw. Wages
quire of H. H. SPENCER,

WANTED—Grist Mill.
to rent a water flouring mill
tion for doing custom work
Toledo, Ohio, giving description
References given, both as to ability
pay the rent.

WANTED—To rent, a house
about 8 rooms, in South division
Permanent tenant and no children.
Louis," Tribune office.

WANTED—In a private
two rooms—unfurnished
for a gentleman and wife. Location
east of State. A highly liberal price will be
comfortable and suitable home with a private
of good social position.
given and required. Address P. O. Box

WANTED—A Miller—One
acquainted with steam flouring
at 237 Lake st., Chicago.

WANTED.—Every family
their own tanning by Hatch's
"Family Process of Quick Tanning,"
body not skilled in the art, to tan furs,
whang and glove leather,
glove and mitten patterns,
vidual right for the whole. Price $5.
stamps for return postage, or send for
dress GEO. W. HATCH, Princeton,
Illinois.

WANTED—A purchaser
two-story Gothic Frame House and
North Side. Price $3,500. Address P. O. Box

WANTED—A Store, with
of about forty feet front and good depth
be located in the business part on South
dress, stating locality and rent, P. O. Box

WANTED—$1,000 will purchase
the stock, lease, &c., of a Variety
a first-class business, (clear profits
one of the most rising cities of the West.
ulars apply to Box 61 P. O., Winona,

WANTED—For the Government
in the Quartermaster's Department,
Louis, Laborers at $40 per month and
sters at $45 per month and rations;
Free transportation furnished from Chicago.
For further information apply at the
Offices, 132½ South Water street and
Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. O. M.
Government Agent.

WANTED—Principal at the
Female College, College Hill,
Cincinnati, Ohio, a lady to act as principal
ical Department. Must have rare qualifications
vocal and instrumental teacher, and must
to take the general direction of that department
where there are one hundred and twenty
ars. The highest references and recommendations
quired. Apply by letter, or otherwise, to
ANDERSON, of the institution, or to
CARY, Cincinnati.

WANTED—Everybody afflicted
with diseases of the skin, such as
Ringworm, &c., to use Dr. Blank's Eruptive
which we guarantee to cure in any and all cases
50 cents per box. I sent by mail
mail or Express. Address DR. BLANK & CO.
Box 5883, Chicago, Ill. H. SCOVIL, 76
street, wholesale and retail agents.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a
and wife, just arrived here;
same place. Wife holding a first-class certificate
the Normal School, Toronto, C. W. Can teach
on the piano forte. Both well acquainted with
goods. Address Box 3445, or call at 64
street.

WANTED—Situation—As C
by a stranger, for which the sum of
be paid. References unexceptionable, and
curity for a position of trust. Address
office, for one week.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A valuable farm
960 acres, three miles east of Lodi, on the
Central Railroad, 80 miles south of Chicago.
good dwelling houses, stables, corn cribs,
All fenced, all improved. Two hundred and fifty
in Timothy, 40 acres good timber.
Price $25 per acre. Box 3407. D. K. PEA
118 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—An improved Farm
of 840 acres in McHenry County, Ill., about
miles from Chicago, and three miles south
Union Station on the Galena and Chicago Union
road. Upon the premises is a good two story
house, with a wing, two small tenement houses,
barns, two apple orchards, &c., &c., and plenty
per. Will be sold at a bargain.
For particulars address P. S. ROSS, 239
New York City, or apply to SYDNEY MYERS,
Clark street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A good Farm
of 120 acres at great bargain, of which 100
enclosed with a good board fence, and 80
cultivated; about 50 acres of woodland, and the
ance high rolling prairie; a good two-story
dwelling house, with a fine cellar, a good
horse stable and sheds for 75 head of cattle,
orchard of excellent fruit in full bearing, two
good water with a pump in each, and ample
stock water in the woodland. A good stock of
cattle and a small lot of choice stock hogs for
this farm if wanted. This farm is offered
from the city of Amboy, and two miles from
Mill, in Lee county, Ill. For further particulars
quire of A. J. GALLOWAY, No. 11, Metropolitan
Block, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—5,000 acres of the
fine rolling Prairie on Logansport and Peoria
R., near Forrest Station, in Livingston county,
near coal and timber. To correspondents:
be at Forrest Station on the 27th, 28th and 29th of
Be prompt to time. D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph
st., Box 3407.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Situation—Wi
a respectable firm, by a young man of
character. A fine penman and familiar with accounts.
Has had experience in the lumber, commission
insurance business. Address "WERK," Tribune
fice. Should the position warrant would wait till
first of January.

WANTED—Situation—A co
petent accountant desires employment
book-keeper, assistant, or in any capacity where
services could be made useful. Advertiser is a
business man and can undertake to set in order
of books or accounts by the day or job. Address
F S," P. O Box 3880.

WANTED—Situations—In c
and country for American, English,
German, Scotch and colored servants, with good
references. Apply at the Philadelphia Intelligence
Office, 150 South Clark street. Mrs. D. PRATT
tendence. Address, with stamp, Box 1650.

WANTED—Substitutes, R
presentative Recruits, or Volunteers furnished
to fill the quota of Cook county.
With one war on our hands and another in
pect, you had better secure your exemption at
and at the same time help to fill up our army.
Men furnished for one, two or three years at
rates. Apply to JAMES H. HUGUNIN,
Shanty No. 3, Court House Square.

WANTED—Situation—as hous
keeper, by a lady well qualified. Address
"M. A.," Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Substitutes. Gen
tlemen, do you want a Substitute? If so,
can be furnished with one at lower figures than by
other office in the city, by calling at the office of
CO., No. 8 South Clark street.
Substitutes always on hand.
Now is the time for all men liable to another draft
whose business and family relations are such as to
tain them at home, to procure for themselves substitutes
when they can be furnished at low figures.
Do not wait till the time, as many did before, until
draft was upon them, before they thought of furnishing
a substitute, for then you will have to pay exorbitant
prices.
We have facilities for furnishing more men than
other office in the city, and at lower figures.
Gentlemen, before purchasing a substitute
where, please give us a call, and we are confident
we will satisfy you as to the correctness of our
ment in this notice.
Hoping we may furnish at least a few, whose
this circular may fall into, with substitutes or
sentatives in the army of the Union, we remain
very respectfully, COBB & CO.

WANTED. We are prepared
furnish substitutes for the army and navy
the most favorable terms. Principals will do well
apply in time at our office as substitutes can be
now at low prices. We are also prepared to
the whole quotas for wards and townships in
county. We are regularly authorized recruiting
agents for Cook county. C. KNOBELSDORFF
SCHADT, 153 Randolph street, opposite the Court
House, Room 9.

WANTED—Volunteers, Subst
itutes and Representatives for the army and
navy, to whom the highest bounty will be paid.
KNOBELSDORFF & SCHADT, 153 Randolph
opposite Court House, Room 9.

WANTED.—Principals, now
the time to get your substitutes at the office
of C. KNOBELSDORFF & SCHADT, 153 Randolph
street, opposite the Court House, Room 9.

WANTED. $500 Bounty, $30
cash in hand, paid recruits enlisting in the
U. S. Infantry, (Regular army.) Recruiting office
Clark st., Larmon Block, room No. 5. JOSEPH
HORR, 1st Lt. 18th U. S. Inf. and Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—Substitutes. Order
to furnish Substitutes for drafted or enrolled
men. Substitutes for two or three years, in army
navy, furnished on call. ISAAC R. HITT & CO.,
Clark street.

WANTED—Substitutes. Men
for the Navy, as Recruits and Substitutes,
whom the highest bounties will be paid. ISAAC
HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A Fine Speculation.
A ten acre block at the terminus of the Lake
street city railway, on the West Side, can be bought
for $20,000, which, by subdividing into 160 lots, can
sold at from $25,000 to $40,000.
Several fine residence and residence lots in the
three divisions of the city. A fine list of business
houses and lots on the principal streets in the city
sale cheap if applied for soon. Apply to REES
AYRES, 88 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Residence in West
Division.
House and Lot on West Jackson street, near Throop,
lot 25 by 125 feet to alley—seven rooms, two-story
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office,
No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Near City Limits.
30 acres of land in the north east quarter of sec-
tion 36, 39, 12, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Michigan Avenue
Residence Property. 50 feet front between
Ridge and Harmon Courts. FURNISHTON &
SCRANTON, 209 South Water street.

FOR SALE—On Michigan ave-
nue, near Twelfth st., House and Lot, two-story
frame, nine rooms and kitchen, with good cistern,
Lot 25x176 feet—$10,000. A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Residence on Mich-
igan avenue; a choice Lot 25 feet front by 180 feet
deep, between Eldridge and Harmon courts, with a
good House, fine shrubbery, &c. A rare chance
for securing a first rate lot on the avenue.
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office,
No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Two Houses and
Lots. One house and ten year lease of lot on
Michigan avenue, well located. One house and lot on
West Indiana street, ten rooms—possession given im-
mediately—well located. One lot 25 feet front
Michigan avenue. Apply to BARKER & TYRRELL,
Randolph street.

Strayed.

STRAYED—From South Water
street, on the 2d inst., an Ox Team, with yoke.
One Ox is red, the other brindle. A liberal reward
will be paid for their return or for information of
their whereabouts by addressing "H S," P. O. Box
637.

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